

Structured Tasks for English Practice

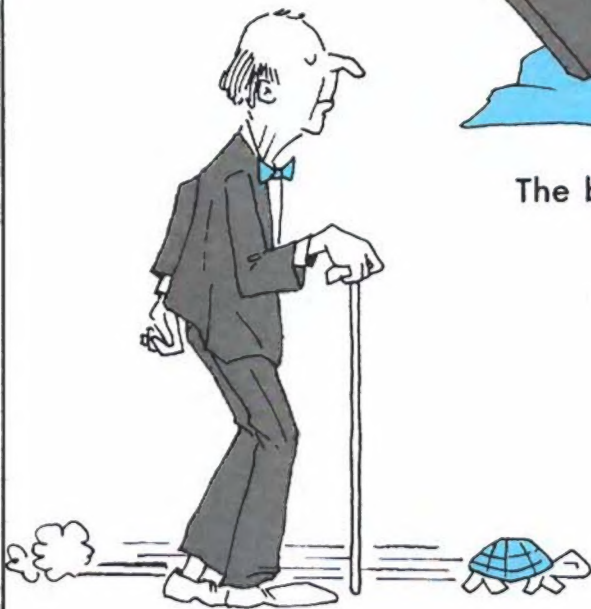
adverb clauses



RECOGNIZING ADVERBS

SLOWLY, SLIGHTLY, AND VERY ARE **ADVERBS**.

AN **ADVERB** DESCRIBES OR LIMITS ANOTHER WORD IN A SENTENCE.



The old man walked **slowly**.



The baby talks **very** well.



The stack of books is **slightly** short.

MANY ADVERBS END IN LY. THE LY ENDING CAN BE A SIGNAL THAT IT IS AN ADVERB.



DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER EACH ADVERB BELOW.

Example: foolish

rudely

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. quietly | 9. smart | 17. only | 25. beautiful |
| 2. happy | 10. quickly | 18. hardly | 26. finally |
| 3. merrily | 11. rapid | 19. easy | 27. bravely |
| 4. vivid | 12. sadly | 20. sourly | 28. bright |
| 5. new | 13. cheaply | 21. sweet | 29. clear |
| 6. silently | 14. kind | 22. warm | 30. cheerfully |
| 7. openly | 15. feeble | 23. sweetly | 31. doubtful |
| 8. dizzy | 16. angrily | 24. entirely | 32. idly |

SOME ADVERBS DO NOT END IN LY.

COMMON ADVERBS THAT DON'T END IN LY

again	not	so	therefore
almost	now	somewhat	thus
also	often	soon	too
here	once	still	very
just	quite	then	well
later	rather	there	yet

DIRECTIONS: WRITE ADV NEXT TO EACH ADVERB IN THE LIST OF WORDS. SOME OF THE ADVERBS END IN LY AND SOME OF THEM DON'T.

Example: _____ dull adv strongly

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ here | 9. _____ just | 17. _____ joyfully |
| 2. _____ soft | 10. _____ fierce | 18. _____ there |
| 3. _____ exactly | 11. _____ once | 19. _____ painless |
| 4. _____ delicious | 12. _____ mental | 20. _____ heavy |
| 5. _____ weakly | 13. _____ strange | 21. _____ so |
| 6. _____ often | 14. _____ poorly | 22. _____ now |
| 7. _____ too | 15. _____ very | 23. _____ cheerful |
| 8. _____ lazy | 16. _____ brief | 24. _____ rather |

DIRECTIONS: WRITE THE ADVERB OR ADVERBS IN EACH GROUP OF WORDS.

Example: quite lively quite lively
not yet but soon not yet soon

1. too dirty _____
2. think carefully _____
3. not here but there _____
4. rather vividly _____
5. now and then _____
6. gave so generously _____
7. talked very foolishly _____
8. will go later _____
9. gently rubbed _____
10. often takes a nap _____
11. quite upset _____
12. wait patiently and cheerfully _____
13. wrote again and again _____
14. somewhat carelessly _____
15. almost cried _____

AN **ADVERB** DESCRIBES OR LIMITS A VERB, AN ADJECTIVE, OR ANOTHER ADVERB.

A VERB TELLS WHAT SOMEONE OR SOMETHING DID OR WHAT HAPPENED TO A PERSON OR THING (AN ACTION WORD).



AN ADJECTIVE DESCRIBES OR LIMITS A NOUN OR NAME WORD.



AN ADVERB CAN DESCRIBE OR LIMIT ANOTHER ADVERB.



DIRECTIONS: NEXT TO EACH SENTENCE WRITE VERB, ADJ, OR ADV TO TELL WHAT KIND OF WORD HAS A LINE UNDER IT.

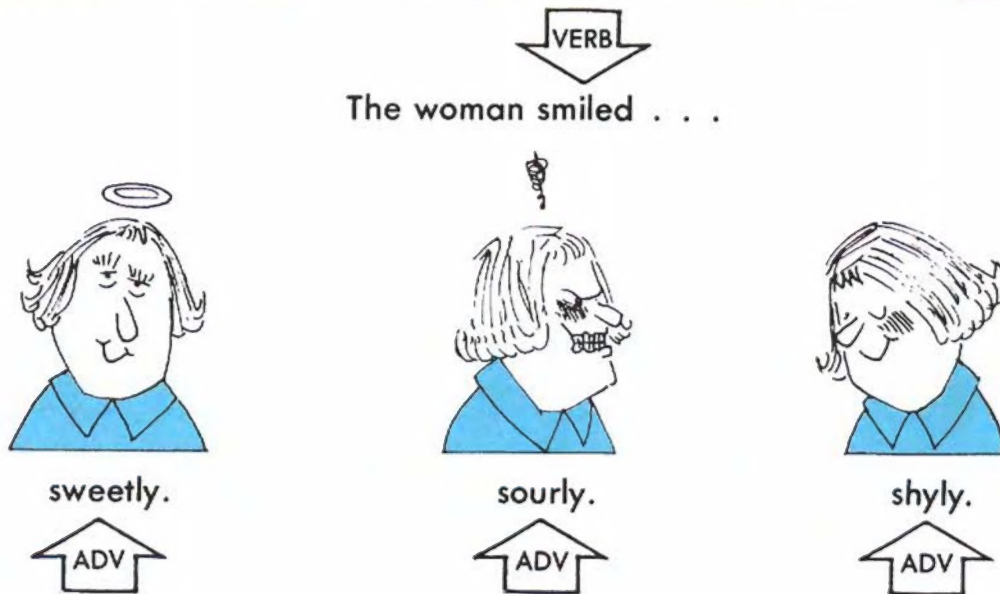
Example: adj My parents' furniture is rather old.

verb David and Marcia walked home very slowly.

adv The dog barked fiercely at the letter carrier.

1. _____ Mr. Johnson plays the guitar very well.
2. _____ Mrs. Garcia walked hurriedly along the dark street.
3. _____ Our daughter swims well, but she can't dive.
4. _____ The tree in the front yard is quite old.
5. _____ The children carefully painted their club house.

AN ADVERB MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT A VERB.



The verb **smiled** tells what the woman did.

The adverbs **sweetly**, **sourly**, and **shyly** describe the verb **smiled**.

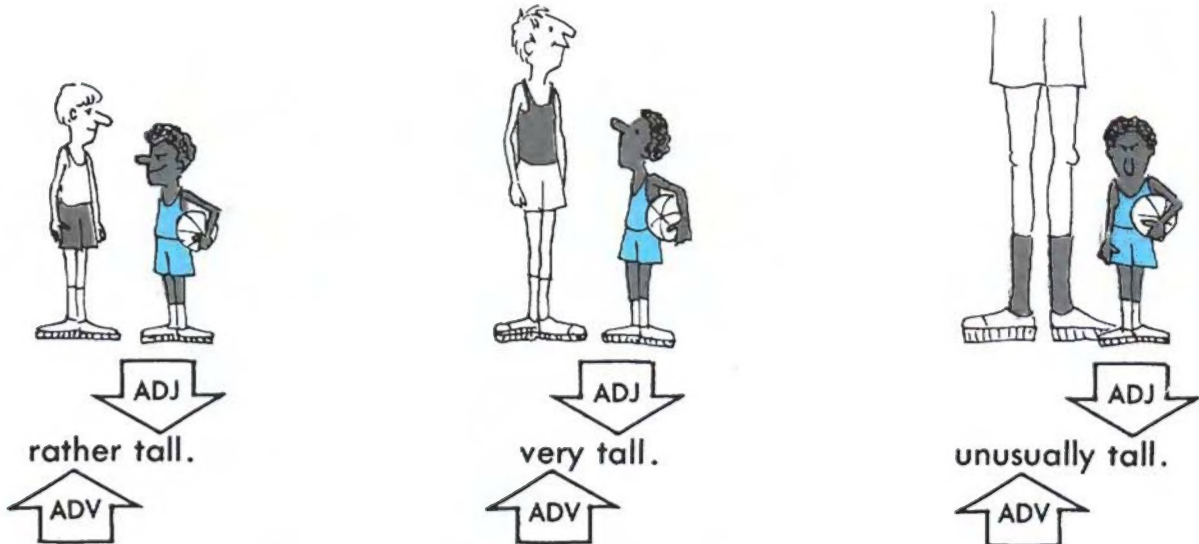
DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB WHICH DESCRIBES OR LIMITS THE VERB.

*Example: Weeds **grow** quickly in my garden.*

1. The soldiers **fought** bravely at Bunker Hill.
2. Only two students **answered** the question correctly.
3. The sun **shone** brightly on the crowded beach.
4. James often **missed** class in summer school.
5. The Tysons **have been** happily **married** for 25 years.
6. The bus almost **hit** the dog in the street.

AN ADVERB MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT AN ADJECTIVE.

The basketball player is . . .



The adjective **tall** describes the noun **player**.

The adverbs **rather**, **very**, and **unusually** describe or limit the adjective **tall**.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB WHICH DESCRIBES OR LIMITS THE ADJECTIVE IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: Mr. Erickson was rather tired this morning.

1. I am quite **happy** with your offer.
2. The jurors were mentally **tired** after the trial.
3. The birthday cake from the store was somewhat **dry**.
4. The new fashion model is strikingly **beautiful**.
5. Many people were clearly **bitter** about the election.
6. We picked some apples, and they were very **sweet**.

MANY ADJECTIVES CAN BE CHANGED TO ADVERBS BY ADDING LY.

ADJECTIVE

ADVERB

soft

softly

happy*

happily

bad

badly

*If the adjective ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **ly**.

DIRECTIONS: CHANGE EACH ADJECTIVE TO AN ADVERB.

WRITE ADV IN THE BLANK IF THE WORD IS ALREADY AN ADVERB.

Example: eagerly adv bold boldly

1. lightly _____

10. patient _____

2. dizzy _____

11. rude _____

3. open _____

12. lazily _____

4. humbly _____

13. busy _____

5. weakly _____

14. idly _____

6. helpful _____

15. strange _____

7. proud _____

16. brave _____

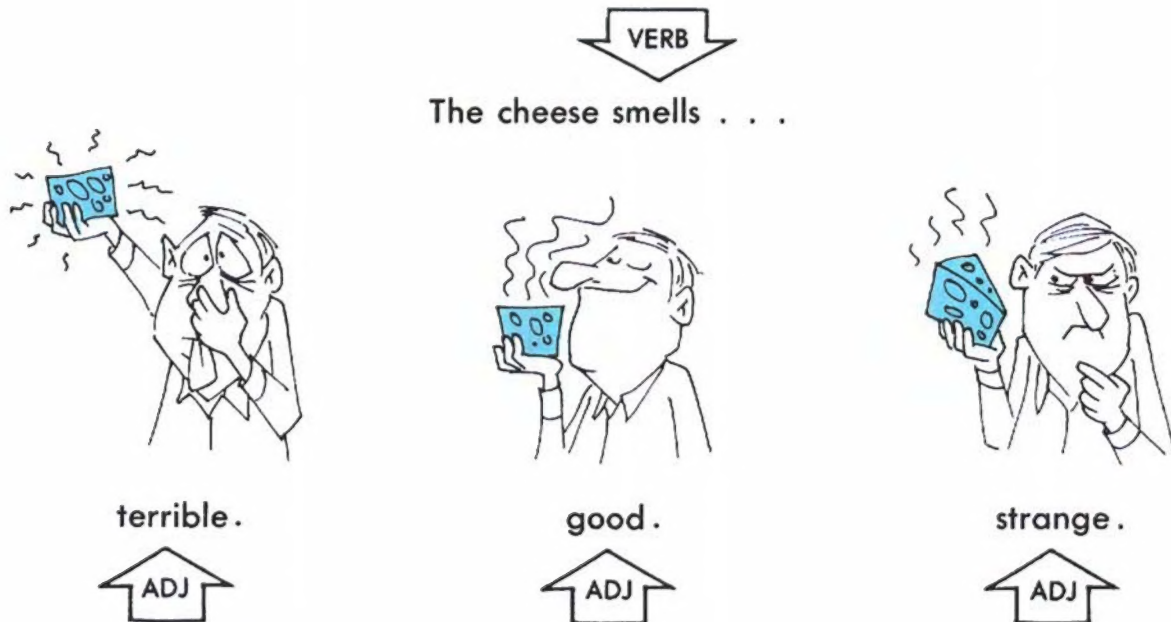
8. heavily _____

17. angrily _____

9. entire _____

18. cheerful _____

ADJECTIVES ARE USED WITH SOME VERBS SUCH AS BE, BECOME, SEEM, APPEAR, SMELL, TASTE, FEEL, AND LOOK. ADVERBS DESCRIBE OR LIMIT MOST OTHER VERBS.



The adjectives **terrible**, **good**, and **strange** are used with the verb **smells**.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE CORRECT ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB.

Example: The young child acted (bad, badly) in school.

Mrs. Womack feels (bad, badly) today.

1. The man seemed (honest, honestly) to most of the people.
Ms. Comer answered (honest, honestly) on the witness stand.
2. The employee behaved (rude, rudely) toward the manager.
The crowd became (rude, rudely) during the mayor's speech.
3. Alice looked (excited, excitedly) after the accident.
Mr. Winn yelled (excited, excitedly) during the game.

DO NOT USE AN **ADJECTIVE** WHEN YOU SHOULD USE AN **ADVERB**.
DO NOT USE AN **ADVERB** WHEN YOU SHOULD USE AN **ADJECTIVE**.

Good is an adjective. **Well** is an adverb.



Mr. Rossman is a **good** skier.



He always skis **well**.



That makes him feel **good**.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE CORRECT WORDS IN THE SENTENCES.

Example: Ms. Foster's car runs (very well, very good).

1. Coffee always tastes (well, good) in the morning.
2. The first graders are writing (well, good) this year.
3. My grandmother looks (quite well, quite good) for her age.
4. Mr. Sands did (rather well, rather good) on his final exam.
5. Mrs. Haney's tomatoes are growing (well, good) this summer.
6. The picture seems (very well, very good) on our TV.

AN **ADVERB** MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT ANOTHER **ADVERB**.



The adverb **well** describes the verb **sings**.

The adverbs **quite**, **very**, and **surprisingly** describe the other adverb **well**.


DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB WHICH DESCRIBES OR LIMITS THE OTHER ADVERB IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The students left the room rather hurriedly.

1. The Scouts climbed the mountain quite **easily**.
2. The young twins played so **happily** in the park.
3. Mrs. Darwin drove her new car somewhat **slowly** on the freeway.
4. The magician performed rather **well** for the hospital patients.
5. Mr. Yates described his new grandbaby very **proudly**.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW AN ARROW FROM THE ADVERB TO THE VERB, ADJECTIVE, OR OTHER ADVERB IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

*Example: I heard a noise, and the door opened **slowly**.*



1. The phone rang, and the secretary **quickly** answered it.
2. The teacher gave the class a **very** difficult test.
3. Most of the students did **quite** well on the test.
4. The living room was **uncomfortably** cold for the women.
5. The painter **completely** finished his work by noon.
6. The members of the committee arrived **promptly** for their meeting.
7. The actor spoke **too** rapidly for most of the audience.
8. Dr. Vinson was **unusually** late to work on Friday.
9. She reacted **somewhat** rudely to the suggestion.
10. Both tennis players took the game **seriously**.
11. The baby slept **very** soundly during the storm.
12. It was a **rather** hot day to work in the garden.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW AN ARROW FROM THE ADVERB TO THE WORD IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS. WRITE VERB, ADJ, OR ADV TO TELL WHAT THE WORD IS.

Example: adj Ms. Rockford is an unusually kind woman.

1. _____ The birds will be flying south **quite** soon.
2. _____ The crowd was **uncommonly** quiet at the game.
3. _____ The man tried **desperately** to break the lock.
4. _____ The explosion at the mine was **rather** loud.
5. _____ The club did **very** well selling candy.
6. _____ The young soldier faced the enemy **courageously**.
7. _____ The new mattress was **unusually** soft.
8. _____ The old woman **gradually** climbed the steep stairs.
9. _____ The summer months went by **so** quickly.
10. _____ Ms. Gale was **somewhat** weak after her surgery.
11. _____ Mr. Dotson smiled **knowingly** at his wife.
12. _____ They handled the expensive dishes **rather** roughly.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER EACH ADVERB IN THE STORY.

Example: The game of basketball was quietly born in 1891. The first players threw a ball through a bottomless peach basket.



Basketball began in the United States, but it is now a very popular game in many other countries also. Europe has about 40 million players. In France, the number of men players has almost doubled in 10 years.

People clearly enjoy watching basketball. The game is unusually fast and exciting compared to some other sports. With five players on each team, it is quite easy for the crowd to follow the action on the court. The fans cheer loudly when their favorite team scores.

Millions of girls and boys excitedly play the game both in and out of school. It is an inexpensive way to spend their time since they only need a ball and some kind of hoop.

USING ADVERBS

ASK THE RIGHT QUESTIONS TO FIND THE **ADVERBS** IN SENTENCES.



here . . . far . . . somewhere



boldly . . . timidly . . . aggressively



today . . . now . . . later



some . . . slightly . . . barely



once . . . often . . . again

MANY ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTION: HOW?

SOME ADVERBS ENDING IN LY THAT TELL HOW

carefully	loudly	sweetly
proudly	badly	rudely
slowly	weakly	clearly
quickly	terribly	angrily
kindly	politely	brightly

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS HOW IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The sun shines brightly.

1. We display our flag _____ on holidays.
2. The balloon popped _____ and scared everyone.
3. Someone was _____ hurt in the accident.
4. The Rogers _____ planned their vacation.
5. My friend came _____ to help me.
6. Mr. Evans thought _____ about the problem.
7. The secretary was upset and answered the telephone _____.
8. Ms. Watson typed the letter _____ using two fingers.
9. Peter _____ banged the door on his way out.
10. The child behaved _____ in front of guests and embarrassed the parents.

SOME ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTION: WHEN?

SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL WHEN

yesterday	immediately	whenever
tomorrow	now	someday
today	soon	sometime
later	finally	late

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS WHEN IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: We will go to Hawaii someday.

1. The two couples will go to the concert _____.
2. Dr. Baker will teach a class _____ in the summer.
3. You must go _____, or you will be late to work.
4. The children will visit their grandparents _____ in the spring.
5. The stores were closed _____ for a holiday.
6. The mail was late, but it _____ came.
7. A nurse called, and the doctor left _____ for the hospital.
8. Mrs. Easton plans to study _____ for tomorrow's driving test.
9. I can go camping _____ you want to go.
10. We must plant our garden _____, or it will be too dry.

SOME ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTION: WHERE?

SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL WHERE

here	somewhere
there	wherever
everywhere	near
anywhere	far

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS WHERE OR WHEN IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The doctor looked everywhere for his pen.
(where)

1. Mr. Locke looked, but he couldn't find his keys _____ .
(where)
2. The boys pitched their tents _____ from the highway.
(where)
3. The Blocks _____ found a house they liked.
(when)
4. I will follow in my car _____ you go in yours.
(where)
5. My friend always fishes _____ because this is a good place.
(where)
6. Ms. Haines hid the money _____ , but she can't remember where.
(where)
7. Sheryl came _____ , and the party had already started.
(when)
8. The man was cold, so he came _____ to the fire.
(where)

SOME ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: HOW MUCH? OR HOW MANY TIMES?

**SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL
HOW MUCH**

rather	quite
somewhat	too
very	so
slightly	barely
some	much

**SOME ADVERBS THAT TELL
HOW MANY TIMES**

once	hardly
twice	occasionally
often	scarcely
again	regularly

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB THAT TELLS HOW MUCH OR HOW MANY TIMES IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The old man can scarcely hear.
(how much)

1. The sun is shining _____ brightly.
(how much)
2. The Potters only go to the movie _____.
(how many times)
3. I was _____ dizzy after riding the roller coaster.
(how much)
4. The cake stayed in the oven _____ long and burned.
(how much)
5. A politician _____ stops to shake hands with people.
(how many times)
6. Mr. Northup fell and broke his leg _____.
(how many times)

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB IN EACH SENTENCE.
WRITE HOW, WHEN, WHERE, HOW MUCH, OR HOW MANY TIMES
TO TELL WHICH QUESTION THE ADVERB ANSWERS.

Example: when The manager called the police immediately.

1. _____ The children played excitedly in the snow.
2. _____ Mr. Spears thought seriously about retiring.
3. _____ Please bring the books and papers here.
4. _____ The child was wearing rather shabby clothes.
5. _____ Mr. and Mrs. Reese are watching TV now.
6. _____ It rained gently all night.
7. _____ Mrs. Torrence gets angry at her dog occasionally.
8. _____ We will go to the beach later this month.
9. _____ The mother quietly rocked the baby.
10. _____ Her parents often take a walk in the evening.
11. _____ The President spoke to the reporters there.
12. _____ I worked in the sun too long.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE ADVERBS UNDER EACH QUESTION WORD.

Example: HOW? cheerfully

HOW?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

WHEN?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

WHERE?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

HOW MUCH?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

HOW MANY TIMES?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.

Example: My neighbor finally mowed his grass.
(when)

1. Please plant the rosebushes _____ by that fence.
(where)
2. Mr. Knowles worked _____ and finished the job.
(how)
3. The students were _____ quiet during the speech.
(how much)
4. Mrs. Ingram hopes to return to college _____.
(when)
5. The Trujillos _____ eat out on Friday nights.
(how many times)
6. The child looked _____ at the bike in the window.
(how)
7. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will make a down payment on a house _____.
(when)
8. We approached the old house _____ fearfully.
(how much)
9. Mr. McDowell was willing to move _____ to find a job.
(where)
10. The police _____ suspected the man of bank robbery.
(how)

ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: HOW? WHEN? WHERE?
HOW MUCH? HOW MANY TIMES?

ADVERBS DESCRIBE OR LIMIT VERBS, ADJECTIVES, OR OTHER ADVERBS.

The **surprisingly** lucky man walked away **quite safely** here yesterday.

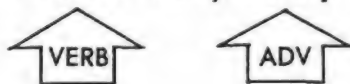
How lucky?

surprisingly lucky



Walked away how?

walked away safely



How much safely?

quite safely



Where did he walk away?

walked away here



When did he walk away?

walked away yesterday



DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB FOR EACH VERB, ADJECTIVE, OR ADVERB.

Example: sleep soundly
(how)

somewhat crazy
(how much)

1. _____ well
(how much)

4. _____ lovely
(how much)

2. sang _____
(how)

5. leave _____
(when)

3. sit _____
(where)

6. cook _____
(how many times)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB IN THE BLANK UNDER EACH PICTURE.



Example: rather loud
(how much)



1. speaking _____
(how)



2. running _____
(how)




3. _____ cold
(how much)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ADVERB IN EACH SENTENCE.

DRAW AN ARROW TO THE WORD IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

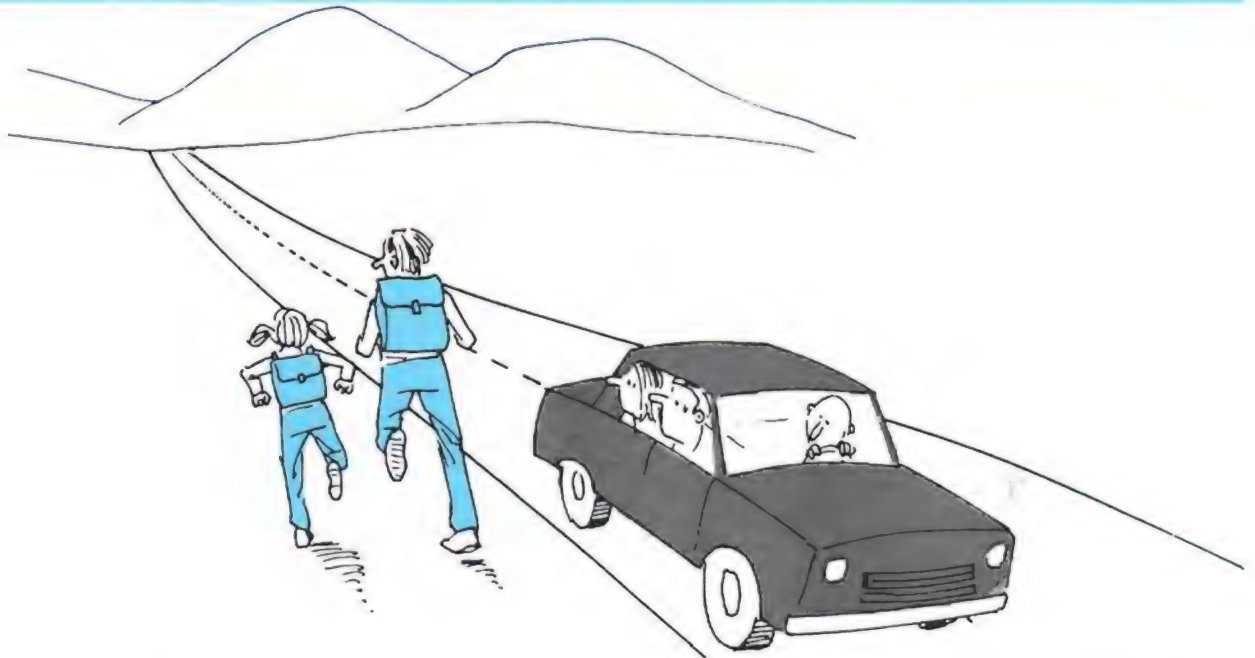
Example: Sue and Roy have been married happily for two months.
(how)



1. Today is my birthday, and I feel _____ good.
(how much)
2. The plane from Dallas will land _____.
(when)
3. The new people made friends _____ easily in the neighborhood.
(how much)
4. Tadpoles _____ change and become frogs.
(how)
5. Grandparents _____ spoil their grandchildren.
(how many times)
6. Her dress was _____ old, but it looked nice.
(how much)
7. It began to rain, and the people left the park _____ hurriedly.
(how much)
8. The cat sat _____ and watched the birds.
(how)
9. The car ran _____ well for its age.
(how much)
10. Some fruits are _____ expensive at certain times of the year.
(how much)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE ADVERBS TO COMPLETE THE STORY.

Example: Patty has epilepsy. When she was young, she was quite clumsy.
(how much)



Patty's family took part _____ in sports. She wanted to take part,
(how many times)
too. She began running _____ with her father. It wasn't easy, but she
(how)
didn't give up! First she ran a mile. Then she practiced _____ until she ran
(how)
30 miles to her grandparents' home. Soon she ran 100 miles, later 300 miles, and
_____ 500 miles. Her father always watched her _____
(when) (how much)
_____ along the way. In 1977, they ran from their home in California to
(how)
Oregon, a distance of 1310 miles. Epilepsy didn't stop Patty. She _____
(how)
tried what seemed impossible. Perhaps her example will help others with a handicap to try
something hard.

COMPARING THINGS USING ADVERBS

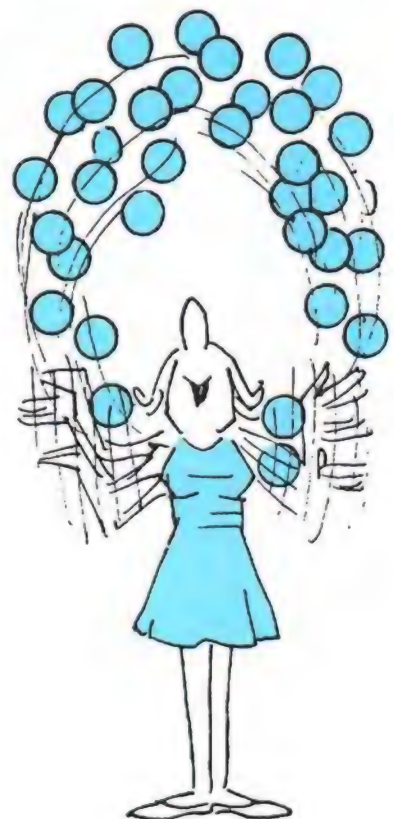
ADVERBS MAY BE USED TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS WITH EACH OTHER.



well



better than



the best

YOU CAN USE **ADVERBS** TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.
IF IT IS A SHORT **ADVERB** NOT ENDING IN **LY**,
USE **ADVERB + ER + THAN**.



DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: late later than

1. long _____

5. hard _____

2. near _____

6. fast _____

3. loud _____

7. quick _____

4. short _____

8. soon _____

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURES.



Example: A shot usually works quicker than a pill.
(quick)

1. Snow melts _____ ice.
(fast)



2. The people are talking _____ the speaker.
(loud)

WHEN YOU COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS WITH AN **ADVERB** ENDING IN **LY**,
USE **MORE + ADVERB + THAN**.



The man walked **more feebly than** his wife.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: clearly more clearly than

1. easily _____

6. beautifully _____

2. angrily _____

7. neatly _____

3. loosely _____

8. gently _____

4. doubtfully _____

9. jokingly _____

5. promptly _____

10. happily _____

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURES.



Example: The young man spoke more rudely than his father.
(rudely)



1. The wife acted _____ her husband at the party.
(shyly)



2. The small dog barked _____ the big one.
(noisily)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS. SOME END IN LY AND SOME DO NOT.

Example: soon sooner than richly more richly than

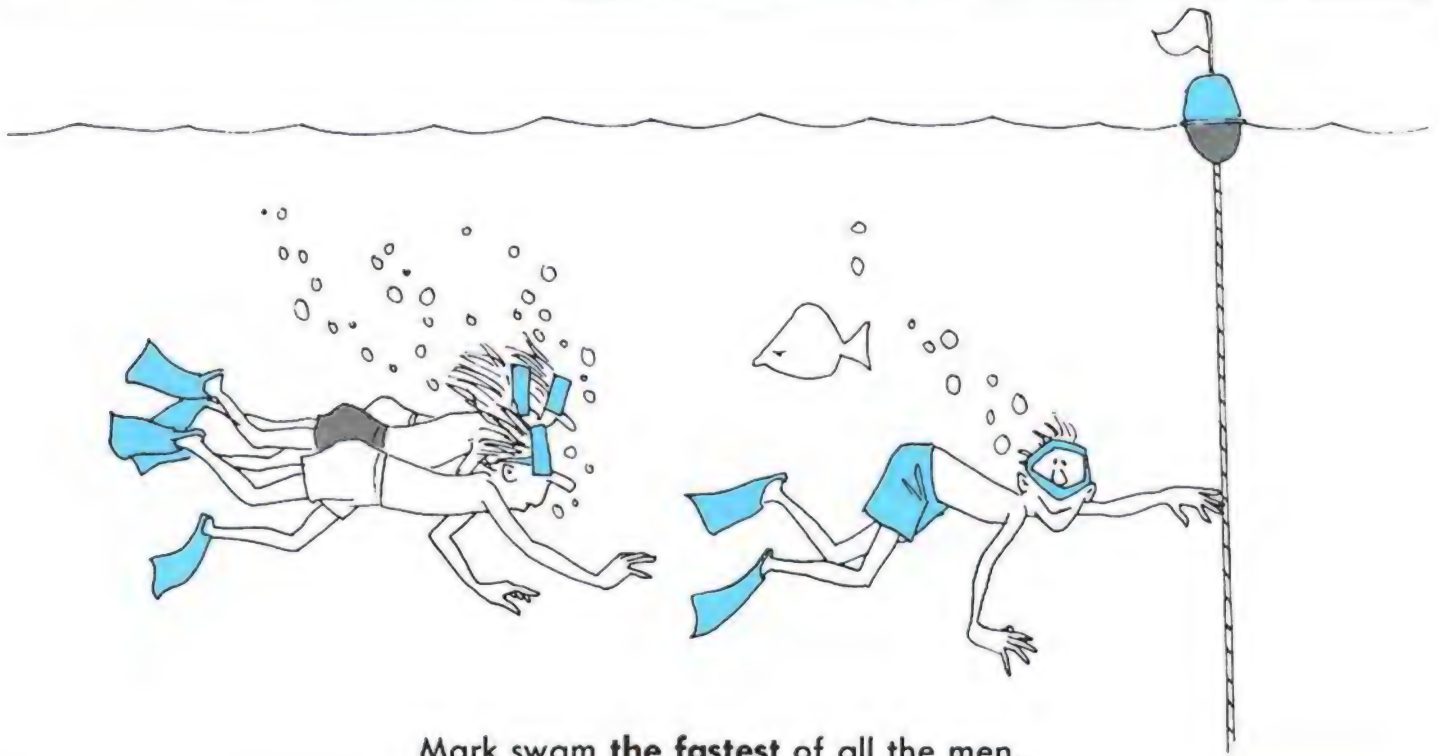
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|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. fast | _____ | 13. openly | _____ |
| 2. weakly | _____ | 14. late | _____ |
| 3. rapidly | _____ | 15. sweetly | _____ |
| 4. near | _____ | 16. innocently | _____ |
| 5. timidly | _____ | 17. quickly | _____ |
| 6. hard | _____ | 18. long | _____ |
| 7. seriously | _____ | 19. gracefully | _____ |
| 8. lively | _____ | 20. roughly | _____ |
| 9. quick | _____ | 21. kindly | _____ |
| 10. pleasingly | _____ | 22. gently | _____ |
| 11. short | _____ | 23. loud | _____ |
| 12. hurriedly | _____ | 24. warmly | _____ |

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: The lioness fought more bravely than the lion.
(bravely)

1. Mr. Clark flew the plane _____ his teacher.
(cautiously)
2. The second bolt of lightning struck _____ the first one.
(near)
3. Mrs. Watson saves money _____ her husband.
(easily)
4. I fell _____ you did on the ice.
(hard)
5. The younger team played _____ the older one.
(eagerly)
6. The new teacher planned her lesson _____ anyone.
(carefully)
7. The police arrived at the accident _____ the ambulance.
(soon)
8. The women helped clean up _____ the men.
(willingly)
9. You move around _____ I do.
(slowly)
10. The carpenter made the front door _____ the back door.
(short)

YOU CAN USE **ADVERBS** TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.
IF IT IS A **SHORT ADVERB** NOT ENDING IN **LY**,
USE THE + ADVERB + EST.



Mark swam **the fastest** of all the men.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: soon the soonest

1. near _____

5. long _____

2. short _____

6. loud _____

3. fast _____

7. hard _____

4. late _____

8. quick _____

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURES.



Example: The striped kitten meowed the loudest of the five kittens.
(loud)



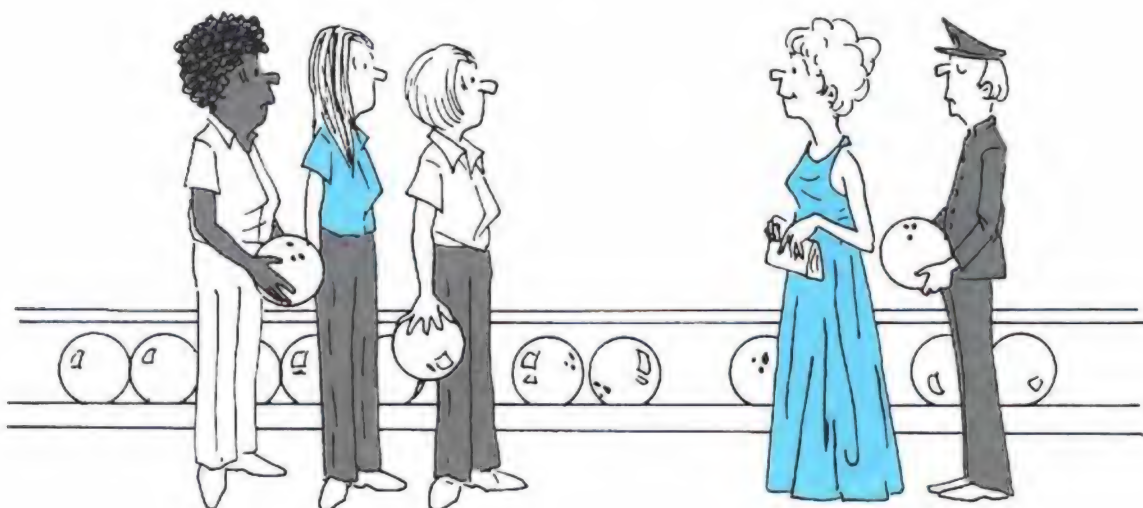
1. Max worked _____ of the three mechanics.
(hard)



2. Sally slept _____ of the girls on their trip.
(long)

WHEN YOU COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS WITH MOST ADVERBS ENDING IN **LY**,

USE **THE + MOST + ADVERB .**



Mrs. Nivens dressed **the most neatly** of the women.

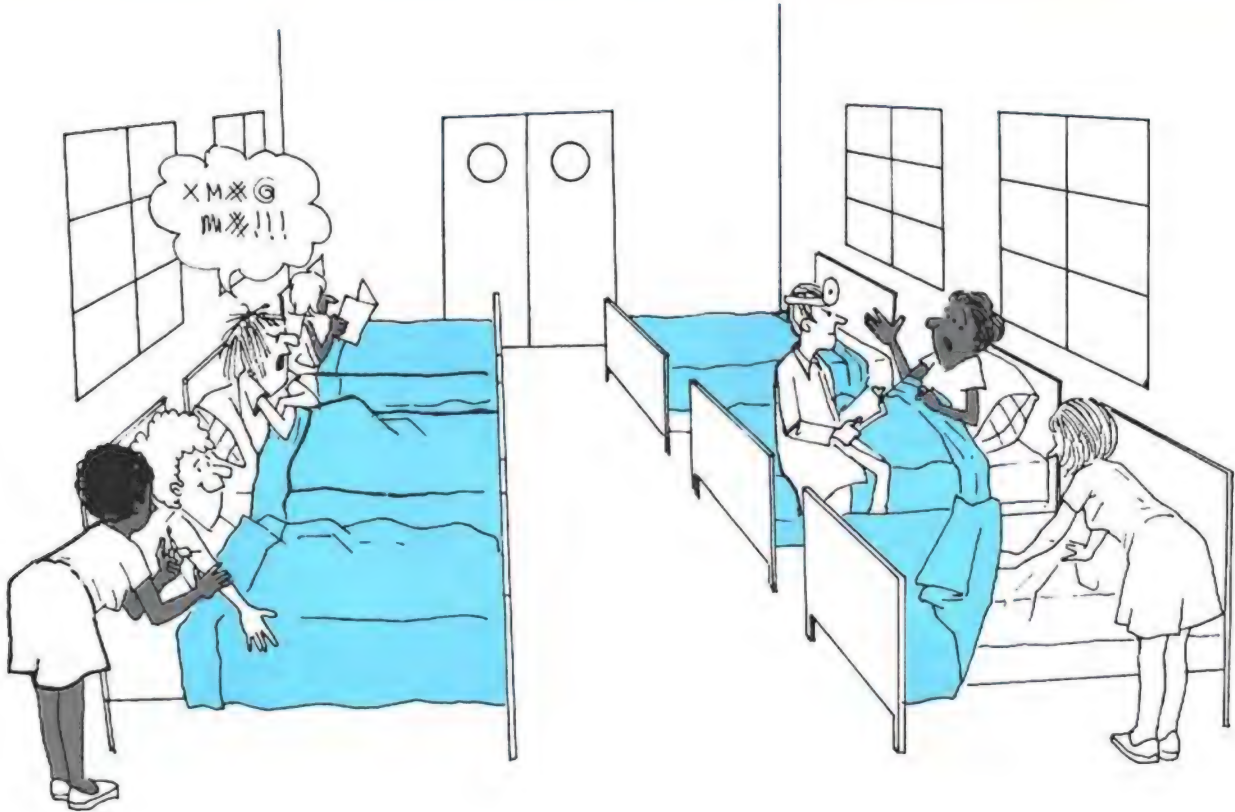
DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: warmly the most warmly

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. fearfully _____ | 6. diligently _____ |
| 2. powerfully _____ | 7. longingly _____ |
| 3. accidentally _____ | 8. peacefully _____ |
| 4. violently _____ | 9. humorously _____ |
| 5. newly _____ | 10. tenderly _____ |

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE THE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS IN THE PICTURE.

Example: Mrs. Ivy complains the most continuously of all the patients.
(continuously)



1. Dr. Gant listens _____ of all the doctors.
(attentively)
2. Mrs. Pool gives shots _____ of all the nurses.
(painlessly)
3. Ms. Caton makes beds _____ of all the aides.
(smoothly)
4. Ms. Smith reads _____ of all the women.
(eagerly)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS. SOME END IN LY AND SOME DO NOT.

Example: roughly the most roughly short the shortest

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| 1. hungrily | _____ | 13. poorly | _____ |
| 2. readily | _____ | 14. hard | _____ |
| 3. long | _____ | 15. selfishly | _____ |
| 4. bitterly | _____ | 16. fast | _____ |
| 5. softly | _____ | 17. briefly | _____ |
| 6. near | _____ | 18. dully | _____ |
| 7. effectively | _____ | 19. respectfully | _____ |
| 8. soon | _____ | 20. late | _____ |
| 9. quick | _____ | 21. smoothly | _____ |
| 10. anxiously | _____ | 22. noisily | _____ |
| 11. loud | _____ | 23. eagerly | _____ |
| 12. stupidly | _____ | 24. promptly | _____ |

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS. SOME END IN LY AND SOME DO NOT.

Example: Dr. Radowitz jogged the fastest of the five teachers.
(fast)

1. These shoes fit _____ of all my shoes.
(comfortably)
2. The Cowleys arrived _____ of all the guests.
(soon)
3. Mr. Dunn drives _____ of the four people in the car.
(cautiously)
4. Ms. Olney wished for a raise _____ of all the employees.
(hopefully)
5. The Senator spoke _____ of all the people at the rally.
(short)
6. Her husband watched the dancer _____ of all the audience.
(admiringly)
7. Who always sleeps _____ of all your family?
(late)
8. Mr. Benny spent _____ of the people on the tour bus.
(sparingly)
9. Our youngest son keeps his room _____ of our three children.
(tidily)
10. Bill started _____ of all the runners in the relay.
(quick)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE EACH ADVERB TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS.
A (2) MEANS TO COMPARE TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS.
A (3) MEANS TO COMPARE THREE OR MORE.

Example: (2) sadly more sadly than (3) hard the hardest

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. (2) soon _____ | 11. (3) willingly _____ |
| 2. (3) lively _____ | 12. (2) long _____ |
| 3. (2) snugly _____ | 13. (2) feebly _____ |
| 4. (3) fast _____ | 14. (3) quick _____ |
| 5. (3) harshly _____ | 15. (2) richly _____ |
| 6. (2) near _____ | 16. (3) eagerly _____ |
| 7. (3) coldly _____ | 17. (3) short _____ |
| 8. (2) warmly _____ | 18. (2) late _____ |
| 9. (2) gently _____ | 19. (2) cheaply _____ |
| 10. (3) loud _____ | 20. (3) noisily _____ |

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO OR THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: Mr. Santo drove more cautiously than Mr. Banks.
(cautiously)

1. Ms. Storey spoke _____ of all the workers.
(courteously)
2. The champion fought _____ the young boxer.
(hard)
3. You helped the needy family _____ I did.
(cheerfully)
4. That hurricane struck _____ of all recent storms.
(powerfully)
5. Your son walked _____ you did to the edge of the cliff.
(near)
6. I usually eat _____ my friend.
(hurriedly)
7. The cheerleader yelled _____ the rest of the people.
(loud)
8. Our club gave _____ the other club.
(generously)
9. The nurse wrote _____ the doctor.
(neatly)
10. Mr. Tullis worked _____ of the people in his department.
(long)

SOME ADVERBS ARE DIFFERENT FROM THE SHORT ADVERBS AND THE LY ADVERBS IN COMPARING PEOPLE OR THINGS. THEY ARE CALLED IRREGULAR ADVERBS.

IRREGULAR ADVERBS		
ADVERBS	COMPARING TWO	COMPARING THREE OR MORE
little	less than	the least
badly	worse than	the worst
well	better than	the best
much	more than	the most
some	more than	the most
far	farther than	the farthest

DIRECTIONS: USE THE CORRECT IRREGULAR ADVERBS TO COMPARE TWO OR THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: The woman exercises more than her husband.
(much)

1. Mr. Fonsworth walked _____ of all the hiking club members.
(far)
2. Their older child behaves _____ their younger one.
(badly)
3. Ms. Pulley is trained _____ of all the bus drivers.
(little)
4. The new student daydreamed _____ of the 30 students.
(much)
5. Your sister plays the guitar _____ you do.
(well)
6. My assistant complained _____ I did about the weather.
(some)

**DIRECTIONS: USE THE ADVERBS TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS.
SOME ARE SHORT ADVERBS, SOME END IN LY, AND SOME
ARE IRREGULAR.**

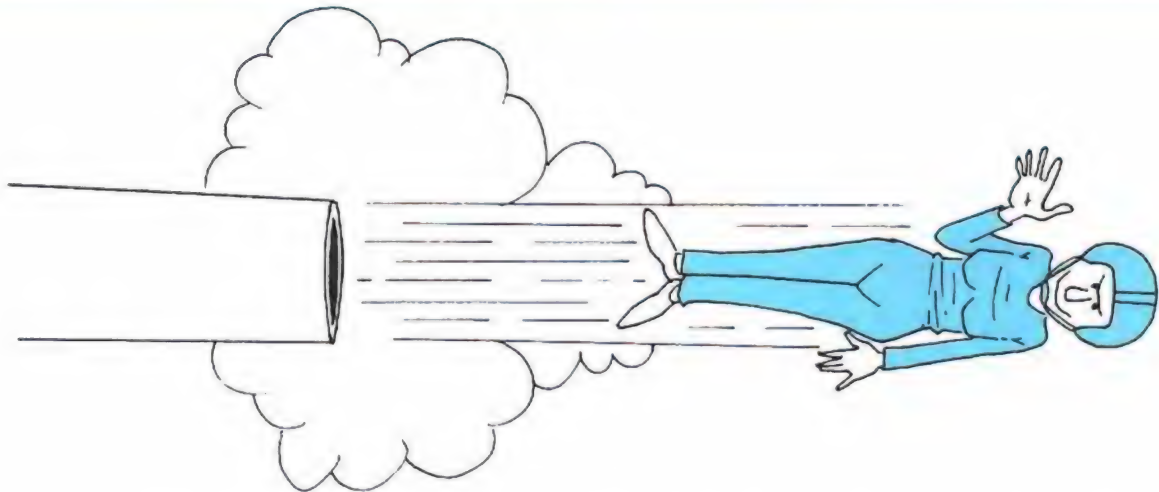
Example: Mrs. Teague fingerspelled the most correctly of all the group.
(correctly)

1. The coach left the room _____ the team.
(hastily)
2. Mr. Rawls arrived _____ of all the speakers.
(late)
3. You can throw a football _____ I can.
(far)
4. Max grew _____ his twin brother.
(short)
5. Mrs. Sutton writes _____ of all the reporters at the paper.
(well)
6. The tiny bird flew _____ the large bird.
(swiftly)
7. That team played _____ of the four teams in the play-offs.
(badly)
8. Does Superman move _____ a speeding bullet?
(fast)
9. The President spoke _____ the Governor.
(briefly)
10. The men sold _____ the women during the candy sale.
(little)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE THE CORRECT ADVERBS IN THE STORY TO COMPARE THE PEOPLE OR THINGS.

Example: Kitty is a small woman. She is only 5'2" tall and weighs

less than a hundred-pound bag of sugar.
(little)



In many ways, Kitty O'Neal is a big person. She is Hollywood's most outstanding stunt woman. She lives _____ any other woman in her kind of work. She takes
(daringly)

the place of actresses during dangerous parts in movies and television programs. Kitty performs _____ of all. She drives cars which explode and turn over; she
(bravely)

has her clothing set on fire; she falls off tall buildings. In 1976 and 1977, Kitty set two records. First, she drove a car _____ any other woman on Earth. Then,
(fast)

she fell _____ of all women who do stunts. Kitty overcame a real
(far)

handicap to be what she is today. She has been totally deaf since she was 4 months old!

ADVERB CLAUSES

AN **ADVERB CLAUSE** DOES NOT MAKE SENSE BY ITSELF.
IT MUST BE PART OF A SENTENCE.



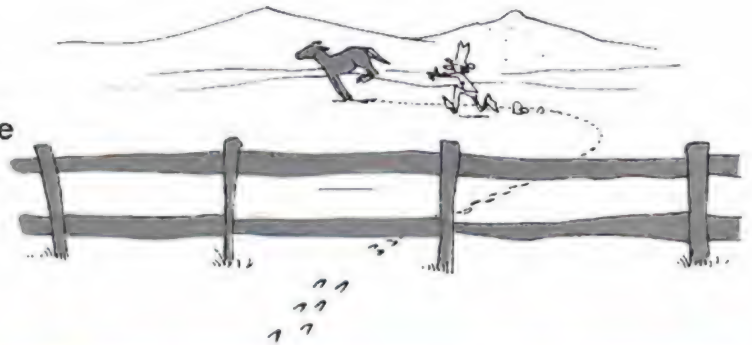
Mrs. Foster is singing **because she is happy**.

A CLAUSE IS A GROUP OF WORDS HAVING A SUBJECT AND A VERB.
THE SUBJECT TELLS WHO OR WHAT DID SOMETHING.
THE VERB TELLS WHAT THE SUBJECT DID.



↓ VERB
 the family walked to the library = clause
 ↑ SUBJECT

↓ VERB
 after the horse jumped the fence = clause
 ↑ SUBJECT



DIRECTIONS: PUT C NEXT TO EACH CLAUSE.
DRAW ONE LINE UNDER THE SUBJECT AND TWO LINES UNDER THE VERB.

Example: _____ by the tall tree

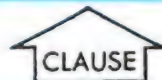
C the lawyer asked a question

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ since the team won the game | 5. _____ with the teacher |
| 2. _____ under the bridge | 6. _____ because Ann arrived late |
| 3. _____ where the accident happened | 7. _____ in the rain |
| 4. _____ before the man spoke | 8. _____ so that Bill could read |

A SENTENCE MAY HAVE MORE THAN ONE **CLAUSE**.



The Mayor spoke briefly because the Governor was sick.



DIRECTIONS: PUT **1** NEXT TO EACH SENTENCE WHICH IS ONE **CLAUSE**.
PUT **2** NEXT TO EACH SENTENCE WHICH HAS TWO **CLAUSES**.

Example: 2 The child was happy when her parents returned.
1 The glass fell off the table.

1. _____ The sun was shining when we left home.
2. _____ Mrs. Silverman baked an apple pie and a chocolate cake.
3. _____ I can't go to the party if I work late.
4. _____ Mr. Thomas works at night so he can go to college.
5. _____ The cat stayed out all night.
6. _____ The new man worked at the computer yesterday.

THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF CLAUSES. AN INDEPENDENT CLAUSE IS A COMPLETE THOUGHT. IT MAKES SENSE BY ITSELF.



DIRECTIONS: PUT ☒ NEXT TO EACH INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: ☒ the students watched the movie
☐ unless the game is postponed

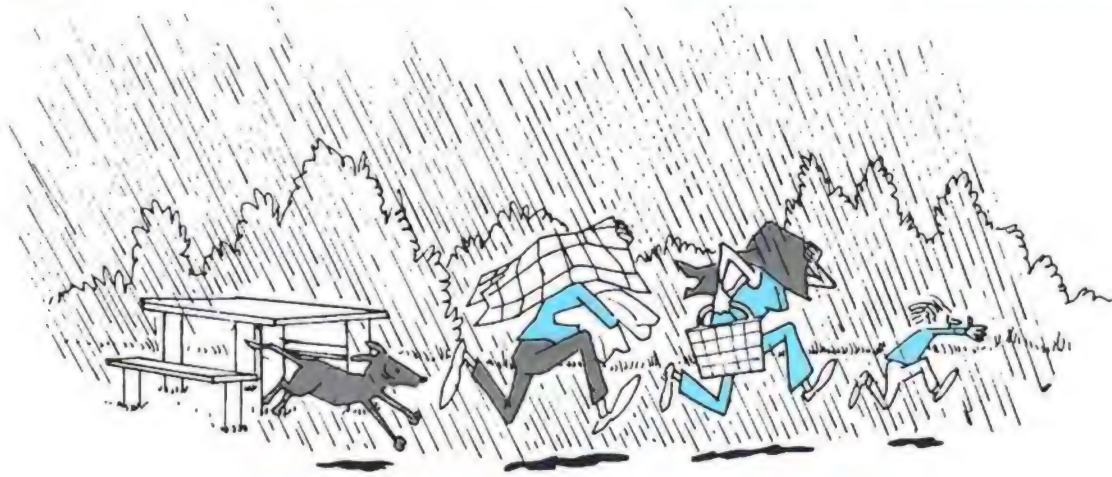
1. ☐ while the people cheered
2. ☐ you learned how to drive
3. ☐ the sailors marched in the parade
4. ☐ as the crow flies
5. ☐ the plane flew over our house
6. ☐ until the lake freezes
7. ☐ because the electricity was off
8. ☐ the men and women ran a race

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: Mr. Rizor won't go unless his wife goes with him.

1. The driver stopped when he saw the train.
2. Dr. Cline talked while she cleaned my teeth.
3. Mr. Ford went to work early so he could get off early.
4. The roses were beautiful until the wind damaged them.
5. The grass died where I saw the UFO.
6. The students danced all night after they finished their exams.
7. The dog won't bite as long as its owner is here.
8. Ms. Bateman wants to go to Florida so she can visit her friends.
9. The bus left before the man arrived at the station.
10. Mrs. Rogers turned off the TV since she had seen the movie.
11. Mike cleaned his room although he wanted to play ball.
12. You will fail the course unless you study.

THE OTHER KIND OF CLAUSE IS A **DEPENDENT CLAUSE**. IT IS AN **INCOMPLETE THOUGHT**. IT MUST BE JOINED TO AN **INDEPENDENT CLAUSE** TO MAKE SENSE.



We left the park when the rain started.



DIRECTIONS: PUT **D** NEXT TO EACH DEPENDENT CLAUSE.
PUT **I** NEXT TO EACH INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: D since the clock was slow

 I it snowed all night

1. _____ the baby cried for an hour
2. _____ if the clouds go away
3. _____ my car would not start
4. _____ so that he could cash a check
5. _____ whenever she sees a snake
6. _____ the police were very helpful
7. _____ as the alarm went off
8. _____ you ate two sandwiches
9. _____ the secretary typed the letter
10. _____ because the lights were on

**DIRECTIONS: DRAW ONE LINE UNDER THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.
DRAW TWO LINES UNDER THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE.**

Example: Ms. Spott gave Mr. Johns the letter after she typed it.

1. My brother hasn't written since he moved to California.
2. Mr. Morris will keep the baby while Mrs. Morris shops.
3. Your neighbors will help if you need them.
4. The picnic will begin at 6:00 unless it rains.
5. Mr. Ricker mowed the lawn before he ate dinner.
6. She waited so Ann could walk with her.
7. The Smokes will buy another car when their children are older.
8. Ms. Frances stayed in bed because she was sick.
9. Bob read until his friend called.
10. I didn't do well on the test although I studied.
11. The sheep won't drink where the water flows swiftly.
12. Mrs. Vaughn borrowed some money so that she could buy her lunch.

SOME DEPENDENT CLAUSES ARE ADVERB CLAUSES.

Adverb clauses begin with these words:

after	that
although	though
as	unless
as long as	until
because	when
before	whenever
if	where
since	wherever
so	while
so that	



The children played **while their parents worked.**



DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE WORD WHICH BEGINS THE ADVERB CLAUSE.

Example: The people clapped as the play ended.

1. I always laugh whenever I hear the joke.
2. Mr. Carson spoke because the woman looked like a former classmate.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Kapps can't leave until the babysitter arrives.
4. Ralph bought a guitar so he can learn to play for his wife.
5. The letter carrier fell where the water had frozen on the sidewalk.
6. My grandparents usually get up before the sun comes up.

ADVERB CLAUSES MAY ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS . . .

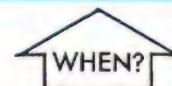
WHEN? IF THE CLAUSE BEGINS WITH AFTER, BEFORE, SINCE, UNTIL, WHEN, WHILE.

WHERE? IF THE CLAUSE BEGINS WITH THAT, WHERE, WHEREVER.

WHY? IF THE CLAUSE BEGINS WITH BECAUSE, SINCE, SO, SO THAT.



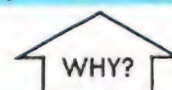
The Sanders bought a house **before school started.**



The street ends **where they bought their house.**



The Sanders bought a house **so that they would be nearer a school.**



DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB CLAUSE IN EACH SENTENCE. WRITE WHEN, WHERE, OR WHY TO TELL WHICH QUESTION THE CLAUSE ANSWERS.

Example: why Mr. Foster went to school because he wanted a degree.

1. _____ Mr. Evans hasn't bowled since he broke his leg.
2. _____ Mrs. Poole went to the dentist because she lost a filling.
3. _____ I live where my parents used to live.
4. _____ Mr. Gail worked in a grocery store while he was in high school.
5. _____ The group will eat wherever the committee decides to go.
6. _____ The Nabors went on a diet so they could lose weight.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE WORD WHICH WILL ANSWER THE QUESTION NEXT TO THE SENTENCE.

*Example: **when?** The traffic moved slowly (where, after, since) the light changed.*

1. **where?** The dog jumped (where, because, after) the fence was broken.
2. **why?** Our team won (when, that, because) they tried harder.
3. **when?** Mrs. Bledsoe rested briefly (so, before, where) she ate lunch.
4. **when?** Mr. Herzog gradually woke up (that, because, when) the radio came on.
5. **where?** The bus broke down (where, since, while) the road divided.
6. **why?** I had to clean my shoes (when, wherever, because) I stepped in the mud.
7. **when?** Mr. and Mrs. Newby talked (where, while, since) the baby was sleeping.
8. **why?** Ms. Lin bought a camera (so that, where, before) she can take pictures.
9. **where?** The Lawsons stop (when, so, wherever) they find a good place to camp.
10. **why?** The plumber went to his truck (while, so that, that) he could get a wrench.
11. **when?** The men played football (until, so, where) the sun went down.
12. **where?** The police checked the place (since, while, that) the accident happened.

YOU CAN WRITE **ADVERB CLAUSES** BEGINNING WITH **SO** OR **SO THAT** ANOTHER WAY. LEAVE OUT SOME WORDS AND USE THE WORD **TO**.



Mr. Reddy went shopping **so that he could** buy some pants.

Mr. Reddy went shopping **to** buy some pants.

DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE **ADVERB CLAUSE** IN EACH SENTENCE. WRITE THE **ADVERB CLAUSE** ANOTHER WAY BELOW THE SENTENCE.

Example: I went to bed earlier so that I could get more sleep.

to get more sleep

1. Mrs. Hooper wants to buy some seeds so that she can plant a garden.

2. Mr. Newsom bought a small car so that he can save gas.

3. I called the doctor so that I could make an appointment.

4. Ms. Kyle will cash a check so that she can buy some shoes.

5. You read the book so that you could write a report about it.

AN ADVERB CLAUSE MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT A VERB.



Mr. and Mrs. Burke stopped because they saw a snake.



**DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE ADVERB CLAUSE.
DRAW AN ARROW TO THE VERB IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.**

Example: We washed dishes after our guests went home.

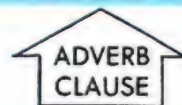


1. The students stayed until the teacher left.
2. Their mother rested while the children cleaned the house.
3. I drink milk because I like the taste of it.
4. Mrs. Teague will go to the party if she is well.
5. The cat purrs when it is happy.
6. The Lovetts will stay home unless they go out to eat.

AN **ADVERB CLAUSE** MAY DESCRIBE OR LIMIT AN **ADJECTIVE**.



The boy was sick **after he ate the green apples.**



DIRECTIONS: DRAW A LINE UNDER THE **ADVERB CLAUSE** IN EACH SENTENCE. DRAW AN ARROW TO THE **ADJECTIVE** IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

Example: Ms. Haller was hungry although she ate breakfast.



1. I am tired because I worked hard today.
2. Mr. Vance has been happy since he got the new job.
3. The woman was angry after someone stole her car.
4. The music was too loud until Bea turned it down.
5. You will be cold if you go outside.
6. Mrs. Warner was comfortable so she went to sleep.

DIRECTIONS: USE THE WORDS IN THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE ADVERB CLAUSES. DRAW AN ARROW FROM THE CLAUSE TO THE WORD IT DESCRIBES OR LIMITS.

Example: They will read if they don't go to the movie.

WORDS TO HELP YOU			
after	before	that	whenever
although	if	though	where
as	since	unless	wherever
as long as	so	until	while
because	so that	when	

- Those plants will die _____ you water them.
- Mrs. Smith went to the game _____ she was very tired.
- That new couple has not met anyone _____ they moved here.
- I talked to the injured child _____ we waited for the ambulance.
- We ate the watermelon _____ we were hungry.
- The Mahon's son delivers papers _____ he gets out of school.
- He will keep on playing poker _____ he has any money.
- They turned off the air conditioner _____ they could save money.

Now write the sentence another way:

They turned off the air conditioner _____ save money.

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE EACH ADVERB CLAUSE BY WRITING THE SUBJECT OF THE CLAUSE, ITS VERB, OR THE WORD WHICH JOINS IT TO THE INDEPENDENT CLAUSE.

Example: Some passengers stood up before the plane stopped.

The apples were green when the wind blew them off the tree.

The men talked roughly until they saw the women.

1. The Roberts stayed in their car until the _____ stopped.
2. You can see the President if you _____ here at the corner.
3. The judge plans to retire _____ he becomes 65.
4. Mrs. Wynn can't drive today because _____ is out of gas.
5. Mr. Barber will miss the play _____ he buys a ticket now.
6. Some people try to exercise at night _____ they go to bed.
7. The woman fainted and fell where I _____ her.
8. The librarian can't read since _____ are at home.
9. His wife slept _____ the man watched the game.
10. Ms. Hardy bought lettuce so that she _____ a salad.

Now write the sentence another way:

Ms. Hardy bought lettuce _____ a salad.

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A WORD TO COMPLETE EACH ADVERB CLAUSE IN THE STORY.

Example: Would you like a lawn which is always green? You can have one
unless you like a lawn that is also soft!



Some people have lawns which are always green and need no work. People seem to like them especially _____ they retire. They make their green "lawns" with cement _____ the lawns only have to be swept. The people don't ever have to mow the grass or pull weeds out of it _____ they keep their cement "lawn".

One couple had a beautiful green cement "lawn." However, they became unhappy with it _____ it was too perfect. The couple decided they would be happier _____ the "lawn" didn't look so perfect. What did they do? They painted a dandelion in the center of their "lawn"!

WRITING SENTENCES WITH ADVERBS

USE **ADVERBS** AND **ADVERB CLAUSES** CORRECTLY WHEN YOU WRITE SENTENCES.

I feel badly today.

No, no! That is not correct. Don't use the adverb **badly** with the verb **feel**. You should say, I feel bad today.



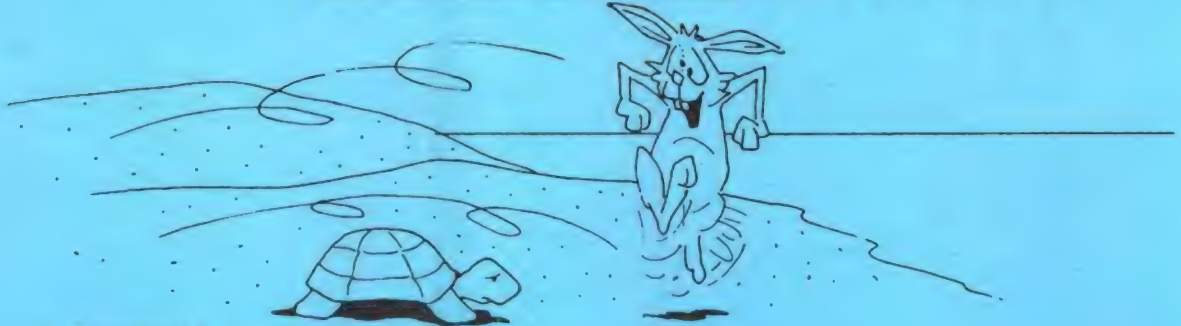
REMEMBER: ADVERBS DESCRIBE OR LIMIT VERBS, ADJECTIVES, OR OTHER ADVERBS.

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. USE THE ADVERBS AND SOME OTHER WORDS IN YOUR ANSWERS.

Example: (very, politely) Mr. Tyson answered his boss very politely.

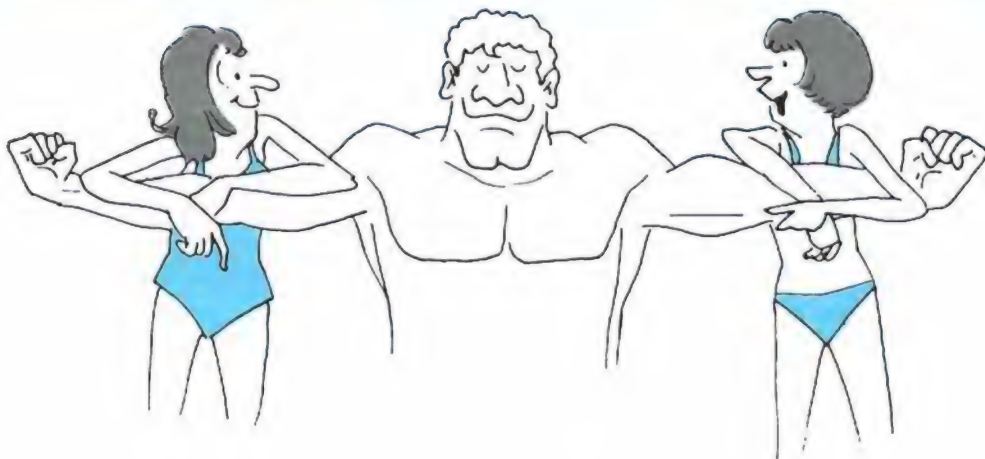
1. (rather, suddenly) The train stopped _____
2. (quite) My nephew is _____
3. (soon) The bus driver will arrive _____
4. (longingly) The child looked _____
5. (here, there) You may sit _____
6. (too, noisily) That man ate _____
7. (slightly) The band was _____
8. (very) Mrs. Thorton is _____
9. (accidentally) The doctor fell _____
10. (very, well) I write _____
11. (beautifully) The pianist played _____
12. (somewhat) The plumbers were _____

**DIRECTIONS: WRITE ONE SENTENCE ABOUT EACH PICTURE.
USE ONE OR MORE ADVERBS IN EACH SENTENCE.**

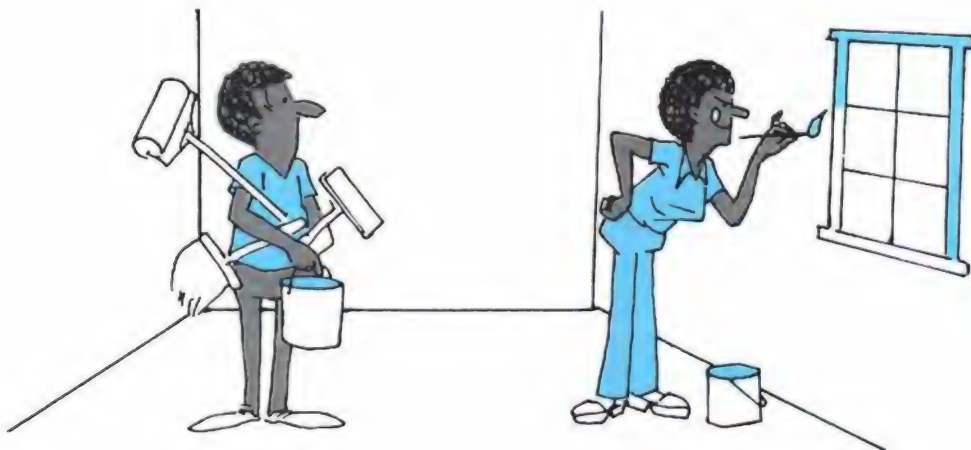


Example:

The turtle is crawling slowly on the beach.



1. _____



2. _____

REMEMBER: TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS USING ADVERBS . . .

TWO PEOPLE OR THINGS	THREE OR MORE PEOPLE OR THINGS
SHORT ADVERB + ER + THAN	THE + SHORT ADVERB + EST
MORE + LY ADVERB + THAN	THE + MOST + LY ADVERB

SOME ADVERBS DO NOT HAVE RULES . . .

LITTLE

LESS

LEAST

WELL

BETTER

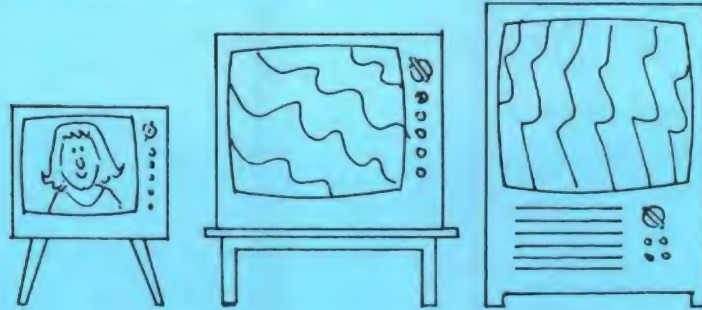
BEST

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE USING THE ADVERB TO COMPARE PEOPLE OR THINGS. THE NUMBER TELLS WHETHER TO COMPARE TWO OR THREE OR MORE.

Example: (2) Mrs. Henson walks slower than her husband.
(slow)

1. (3) The cheerleaders shouted _____
(loud)
2. (2) The Scotts acted _____
(neighborly)
3. (2) Our pitcher threw the ball _____
(hard)
4. (3) Their girl behaved _____
(courteously)
5. (2) Dr. Burke taught _____
(interestingly)

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A SENTENCE ABOUT EACH PICTURE.
USE AN ADVERB TO COMPARE THE PEOPLE OR THINGS.



Example:

The smallest television works the best of the televisions.



1. _____



2. _____

**REMEMBER: ADVERBS ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: HOW? WHEN? WHERE?
HOW MUCH? AND HOW MANY TIMES?**

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION. USE AN ADVERB IN EACH ANSWER.

Example: Where do you study at night?

I usually go to the library and study there.

1. How did the Scouts march in the parade?

The Scouts marched in the parade _____

2. When will the Bonhams go to Arizona?

They will go to Arizona _____

3. How many times does the teacher give tests at night school?

The teacher gives tests at night school _____

4. Where do you sit in your office?

I sit _____ in my office.

5. How (much) brightly was the moon shining?

The moon was shining _____

6. When can we play Monopoly?

We can play Monopoly _____

7. How did Mr. Page answer the questions?

He answered the questions _____

8. Where will Mrs. Steele plant the tulip bulbs?

She will plant the tulip bulbs _____

**DIRECTIONS: WRITE AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ABOUT EACH PICTURE.
USE AN ADVERB IN YOUR ANSWER.**



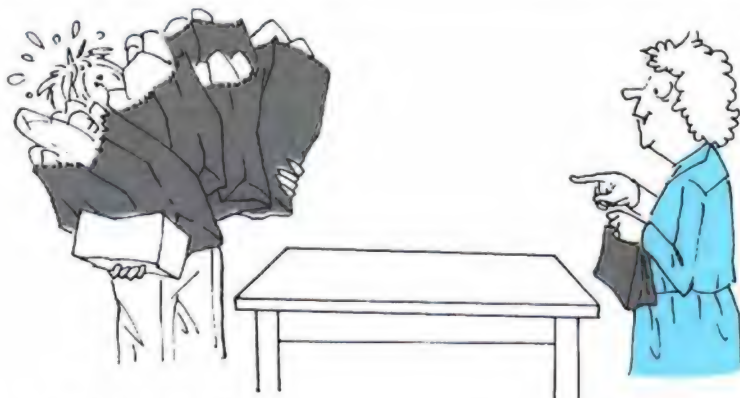
Example:

When are you leaving for work?

I must leave for work immediately.



1. How do your new shoes fit?



2. Where shall I put the groceries?

REMEMBER : ADVERB CLAUSES ARE INCOMPLETE THOUGHTS IN SENTENCES.

DIRECTIONS: COMPLETE THE ADVERB CLAUSE IN EACH SENTENCE.

Example: The woman screamed because she was afraid of the snake.

1. The lawyer forgot the question after _____
2. Mr. and Mrs. Stout ate while _____
3. The tomato plants will freeze unless _____
4. I will drive if _____
5. The lady golfer won five tournaments before _____
6. The children ran to school since _____
7. The engineer stopped when _____
8. Ms. Rothe sold the car because _____
9. Mr. Burns worked in the garden until _____
10. The Trujillos stayed home so that _____

Now write the sentence another way:

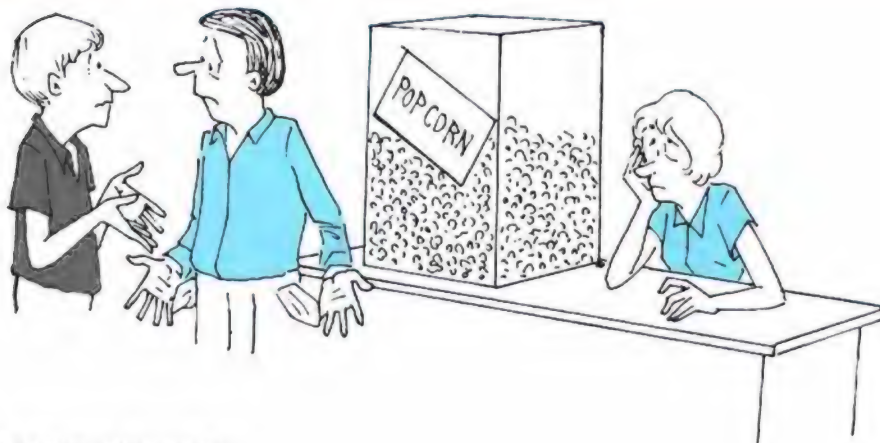
The Trujillos stayed home _____

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A SENTENCE WITH AN ADVERB CLAUSE ABOUT EACH PICTURE.



Example: Let's go in the movie.

I will go if you will buy my ticket.



1. The boys want some popcorn.



2. Are you ready to leave?

REMEMBER: **ADVERB CLAUSES** ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: **WHEN? WHERE? WHY?**

DIRECTIONS: WRITE A SENTENCE WHICH HAS AN **ADVERB CLAUSE** TO ANSWER EACH QUESTION.

IF YOU USE A **SO THAT** CLAUSE, WRITE THE SENTENCE TWO WAYS.

Example: When did Mark leave the house?

Mark left the house after he ate lunch.

Why did Sheila go to the library?

Sheila went to the library so that she could get a book.

She went to the library to get a book.

1. Where did you find the purse?

2. Why is Mr. Reaves learning to type?

3. When will Betty's friend arrive?

4. When did Mrs. Lawson write the poem?

5. Why did you buy a bicycle?

**DIRECTIONS: WRITE TWO SENTENCES ABOUT EACH PICTURE.
USE ADVERBS OR ADVERB CLAUSES IN THE SENTENCES.**

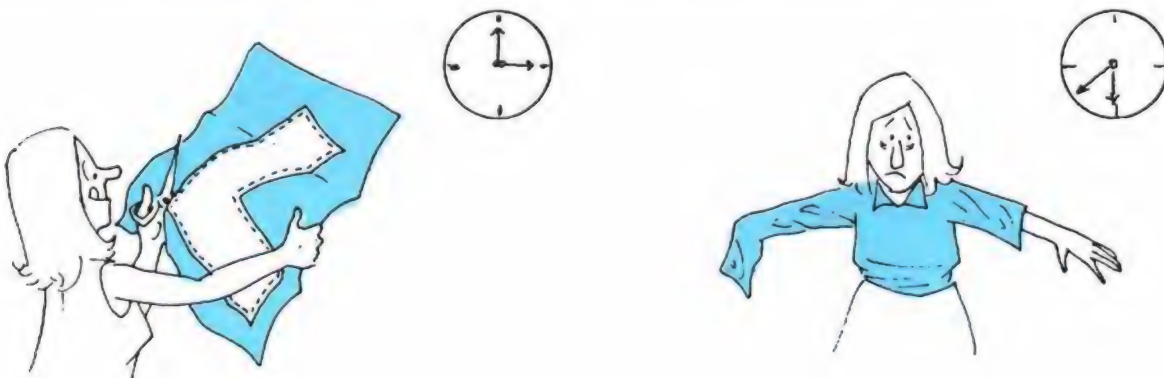


Example:

The people were eating when the fire started.
They left the cafe quickly and quietly.



1. _____
2. _____



1. _____
2. _____

**DIRECTIONS: WRITE FIVE OR MORE SENTENCES ABOUT THE PICTURE.
USE ADVERBS OR ADVERB CLAUSES IN YOUR SENTENCES.**



EXPRESSIONS

TRY TO USE THESE EXPRESSIONS SOMETIMES.

bear in mind

Means: keep remembering



get ahead

Means: become successful



Ms. Wills hopes to get ahead as a movie star.

get the feel of

Means: become used to something



After two days, Mrs. Ervin got the feel of the new electric typewriter.

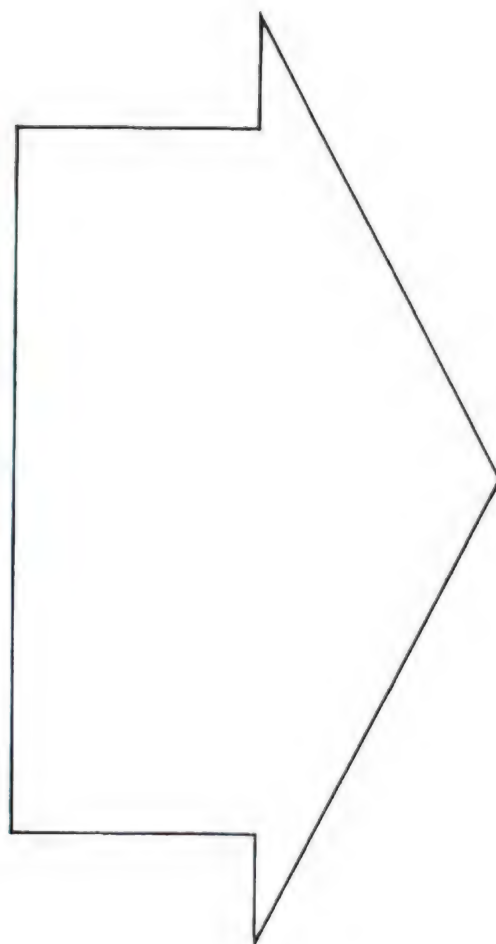
have one's hands full

Means: be very busy



Mr. Damone has his hands full while his wife is sick.

ANSWER BOOK



The answers for this book begin on the following page. The pages can be removed and stapled together before the student begins to work in the workbook.

Answers to page 2

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>quietly</u> | 9. smart | 17. <u>only</u> | 25. beautiful |
| 2. happy | 10. <u>quickly</u> | 18. <u>hardly</u> | 26. <u>finally</u> |
| 3. <u>merrily</u> | 11. rapid | 19. easy | 27. <u>bravely</u> |
| 4. vivid | 12. <u>sadly</u> | 20. <u>sourly</u> | 28. bright |
| 5. new | 13. <u>cheaply</u> | 21. sweet | 29. clear |
| 6. <u>silently</u> | 14. kind | 22. warm | 30. <u>cheerfully</u> |
| 7. <u>openly</u> | 15. feeble | 23. <u>sweetly</u> | 31. doubtful |
| 8. dizzy | 16. <u>angrily</u> | 24. <u>entirely</u> | 32. <u>idly</u> |

Answers to page 3

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>adv</u> here | 9. <u>adv</u> just | 17. <u>adv</u> joyfully |
| 2. _____ soft | 10. _____ fierce | 18. <u>adv</u> there |
| 3. <u>adv</u> exactly | 11. <u>adv</u> once | 19. _____ painless |
| 4. _____ delicious | 12. _____ mental | 20. _____ heavy |
| 5. <u>adv</u> weakly | 13. _____ strange | 21. <u>adv</u> so |
| 6. <u>adv</u> often | 14. <u>adv</u> poorly | 22. <u>adv</u> now |
| 7. <u>adv</u> too | 15. <u>adv</u> very | 23. _____ cheerful |
| 8. _____ lazy | 16. _____ brief | 24. <u>adv</u> rather |

Answers to page 4

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. too dirty | <u>too</u> |
| 2. think carefully | <u>carefully</u> |
| 3. not here but there | <u>not here there</u> |
| 4. rather vividly | <u>rather vividly</u> |
| 5. now and then | <u>now then</u> |
| 6. gave so generously | <u>so generously</u> |
| 7. talked very foolishly | <u>very foolishly</u> |
| 8. will go later | <u>later</u> |
| 9. gently rubbed | <u>gently</u> |
| 10. often takes a nap | <u>often</u> |
| 11. quite upset | <u>quite</u> |
| 12. wait patiently and cheerfully | <u>patiently cheerfully</u> |
| 13. wrote again and again | <u>again again</u> |
| 14. somewhat carelessly | <u>somewhat carelessly</u> |
| 15. almost cried | <u>almost</u> |

Answers to page 5

1. verb Mr. Johnson plays the guitar very well.
2. adv Mrs. Garcia walked hurriedly along the dark street.
3. adv Our daughter swims well, but she can't dive.
4. adj The tree in the front yard is quite old.
5. verb The children carefully painting their club house.

Answers to page 6

1. The soldiers fought bravely at Bunker Hill.
2. Only two students answered the question correctly.
3. The sun shone brightly on the crowded beach.
4. James often missed class in summer school.
5. The Tysons have been happily married for 25 years.
6. The bus almost hit the dog in the street.

Answers to page 7

1. I am quite happy with your offer.
2. The jurors were mentally tired after the trial.
3. The birthday cake from the store was somewhat dry.
4. The new fashion model is strikingly beautiful.
5. Many people were clearly bitter about the election.
6. We picked some apples, and they were very sweet.

Answers to page 8

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. lightly | <u>adv</u> | 10. patient | <u>patiently</u> |
| 2. dizzy | <u>dizzily</u> | 11. rude | <u>rudely</u> |
| 3. open | <u>openly</u> | 12. lazily | <u>adv</u> |
| 4. humbly | <u>adv</u> | 13. busy | <u>busily</u> |
| 5. weakly | <u>adv</u> | 14. idly | <u>adv</u> |
| 6. helpful | <u>helpfully</u> | 15. strange | <u>strangely</u> |
| 7. proud | <u>proudly</u> | 16. brave | <u>bravely</u> |
| 8. heavily | <u>adv</u> | 17. angrily | <u>adv</u> |
| 9. entire | <u>entirely</u> | 18. cheerful | <u>cheerfully</u> |

Answers to page 9

1. The man seemed (honest, honestly) to most of the people.
Ms. Comer answered (honest, honestly) on the witness stand.
2. The employee behaved (rude, rudely) toward the manager.
The crowd became (rude, rudely) during the mayor's speech.
3. Alice looked (excited, excitedly) after the accident.
Mr. Winn yelled (excited, excitedly) during the game.

Answers to page 10

1. Coffee always tastes (well, good) in the morning.
2. The first graders are writing (well, good) this year.
3. My grandmother looks (quite well, quite good) for her age.
4. Mr. Sands did (rather well, rather good) on his final exam.
5. Mrs. Haney's tomatoes are growing (well, good) this summer.
6. The picture seems (very well, very good) on our TV.

Answers to page 11

1. The Scouts climbed the mountain quite easily.
2. The young twins played so happily in the park.
3. Mrs. Darwin drove her new car somewhat slowly on the freeway.
4. The magician performed rather well for the hospital patients.
5. Mr. Yates described his new grandbaby very proudly.

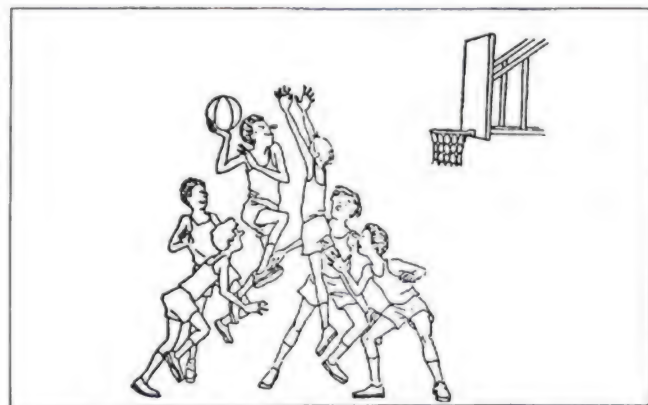
Answers to page 12

1. The phone rang, and the secretary quickly answered it.
2. The teacher gave the class a very difficult test.
3. Most of the students did quite well on the test.
4. The living room was uncomfortably cold for the women.
5. The painter completely finished his work by noon.
6. The members of the committee arrived promptly for their meeting.
7. The actor spoke too rapidly for most of the audience.
8. Dr. Vinson was unusually late to work on Friday.
9. She reacted somewhat rudely to the suggestion.
10. Both tennis players took the game seriously.
11. The baby slept very soundly during the storm.
12. It was a rather hot day to work in the garden.

Answers to page 13

1. adv The birds will be flying south quite soon.
2. adj The crowd was uncommonly quiet at the game.
3. verb The man tried desperately to break the lock.
4. adj The explosion at the mine was rather loud.
5. adv The club did very well selling candy.
6. verb The young soldier faced the enemy courageously.
7. adj The new mattress was unusually soft.
8. verb The old woman gradually climbed the steep stairs.
9. adv The summer months went by so quickly.
10. adj Ms. Gale was somewhat weak after her surgery.
11. verb Mr. Dotson smiled knowingly at his wife.
12. adv They handled the expensive dishes rather roughly.

Answers to page 14



Basketball began in the United States, but it is now a very popular game in many other countries also. Europe has about 40 million players. In France, the number of men players has almost doubled in 10 years.

People clearly enjoy watching basketball. The game is unusually fast and exciting compared to some other sports. With five players on each team, it is quite easy for the crowd to follow the action on the court. The fans cheer loudly when their favorite team scores.

Millions of girls and boys excitedly play the game both in and out of school. It is an inexpensive way to spend their time since they only need a ball and some kind of hoop.

Answers to page 16

1. We display our flag proudly on holidays.
2. The balloon popped loudly and scared everyone.
3. Someone was badly hurt in the accident.
4. The Rogers carefully planned their vacation.
5. My friend came quickly to help me.
6. Mr. Evans thought clearly about the problem.
7. The secretary was upset and answered the telephone rudely.
8. Ms. Watson typed the letter slowly using two fingers.
9. Peter angrily banged the door on his way out.
10. The child behaved terribly in front of guests and embarrassed the parents.

Answers to page 17

1. The two couples will go to the concert tomorrow.
2. Dr. Baker will teach a class later in the summer.
3. You must go now, or you will be late to work.
4. The children will visit their grandparents sometime in the spring.
5. The stores were closed yesterday for a holiday.
6. The mail was late, but it finally came.
7. A nurse called, and the doctor left immediately for the hospital.
8. Mrs. Easton plans to study today for tomorrow's driving test.
9. I can go camping whenever you want to go.
10. We must plant our garden soon, or it will be too dry.

Answers to page 18

1. Mr. Locke looked, but he couldn't find his keys anywhere.
(where)
2. The boys pitched their tents far from the highway.
(where)
3. The Blocks finally found a house they liked.
(when)
4. I will follow in my car wherever you go in yours.
(where)
5. My friend always fishes here because this is a good place.
(where)
6. Ms. Haines hid the money somewhere, but she can't remember where.
(where)
7. Sheryl came late, and the party had already started.
(when)
8. The man was cold, so he stood near the fire.
(where)

Answers to page 19

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. The sun is shining very brightly.
(how much)
2. The Potters only go to the movie occasionally.
(how many times)
3. I was quite dizzy after riding the roller coaster.
(how much)
4. The cake stayed in the oven too long and burned.
(how much)
5. A politician often stops to shake hands with people.
(how many times)
6. Mr. Northup fell and broke his leg again.
(how many times)

Answers to page 20

1. how The children played excitedly in the snow.
2. how Mr. Spears thought seriously about retiring.
3. where Please bring the books and papers here.
4. how much The child was wearing rather shabby clothes.
5. when Mr. and Mrs. Reese are watching TV now.
6. how It rained gently all night.
7. how many times Mrs. Torrence gets angry at her dog occasionally.
8. when We will go to the beach later this month.
9. how The mother quietly rocked the baby.
10. how many times Her parents often take a walk in the evening.
11. where The President spoke to the reporters there.
12. how much I worked in the sun too long.

Answers to page 21

Show your answers to your teacher.

HOW?

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

WHEN?

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

WHERE?

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

HOW MUCH?

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

HOW MANY TIMES?

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

Answers to page 22

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. Please plant the rosebushes there by that fence.
(where)
2. Mr. Knowles worked quickly and finished the job.
(how)
3. The students were very quiet during the speech.
(how much)
4. Mrs. Ingram hopes to return to college someday.
(when)
5. The Trujillos regularly eat out on Friday nights.
(how many times)
6. The child looked wistfully at the bike in the window.
(how)
7. Mr. and Mrs. Turner will make a down payment on a house tomorrow.
(when)
8. We approached the old house quite fearfully.
(how much)
9. Mr. McDowell was willing to move anywhere to find a job.
(where)
10. The police wrongly suspected the man of bank robbery.
(how)

Answers to page 23

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. away well
(how much)
2. sang sweetly
(how)
3. sit there
(where)
4. rather lovely
(how much)
5. leave soon
(when)
6. cook again
(how many times)

Answers to page 24

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

 <p>Example: <u>rather</u> loud (how much)</p>	 <p>1. speaking <u>softly</u> (how)</p>
 <p>2. running <u>quickly</u> (how)</p>	 <p>3. <u>very</u> cold (how much)</p>

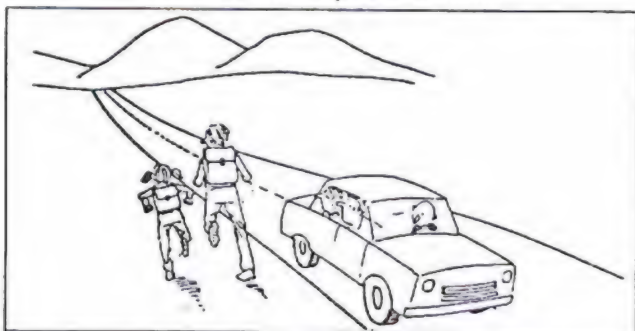
Answers to page 25

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. Today is my birthday, and I feel so good.
(how much)
2. The plane from Dallas will land soon.
(when)
3. The new people made friends quite easily in the neighborhood.
(how much)
4. Tadpoles gradually change and become frogs.
(how)
5. Grandparents often spoil their grandchildren.
(how many times)
6. Her dress was rather old, but it looked nice.
(how much)
7. It began to rain, and the people left the park very hurriedly.
(how much)
8. The cat sat quietly and watched the birds.
(how)
9. The car ran rather well for its age.
(how much)
10. Some fruits are somewhat expensive at certain times of the year.
(how much)

Answers to page 26

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



Patty's family took part regularly in sports. She wanted to take part too. She began running gradually with her father. It wasn't easy, but she didn't give up! First she ran a mile. Then she practiced patiently until she ran 30 miles to her grandparents' home. Soon she ran 100 miles, later 300 miles, and finally 500 miles. Her father always watched her very carefully along the way. In 1977, they ran from their home in California to Oregon, a distance of 1310 miles. Epilepsy didn't stop Patty. She bravely tried what seemed impossible. Perhaps her example will help others with a handicap to try something hard.

Answers to page 27

1. long longer than
2. near nearer than
3. loud louder than
4. short shorter than
5. hard harder than
6. fast faster than
7. quick quicker than
8. soon sooner than

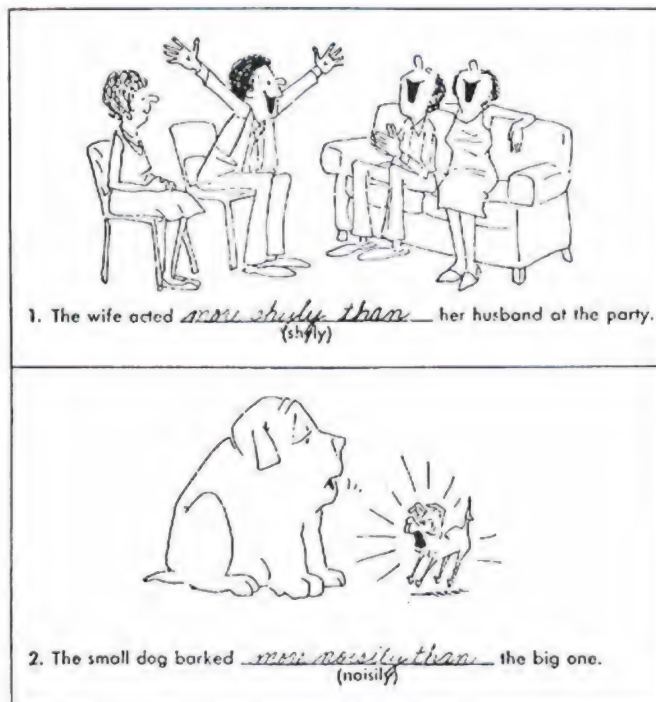
Answers to page 29



Answers to page 30

1. easily more easily than
2. angrily more angrily than
3. loosely more loosely than
4. doubtfully more doubtfully than
5. promptly more promptly than
6. beautifully more beautifully than
7. neatly more neatly than
8. gently more gently than
9. jokingly more jokingly than
10. happily more happily than

Answers to page 31



Answers to page 32

1. fast faster than
2. weakly more weakly than
3. rapidly more rapidly than
4. near nearer than
5. timidly more timidly than
6. hard harder than
7. seriously more seriously than
8. lively more lively than
9. quick quicker than
10. pleasingly more pleasingly than
11. short shorter than
12. hurriedly more hurriedly than
13. openly more openly than
14. late later than
15. sweetly more sweetly than
16. innocently more innocently than
17. quickly more quickly than
18. long longer than
19. gracefully more gracefully than
20. roughly more roughly than
21. kindly more kindly than
22. gently more gently than
23. loud louder than
24. warmly more warmly than

Answers to page 33

1. Mr. Clark flew the plane more cautiously than his teacher.
(cautiously)
2. The second bolt of lightning struck nearer than the first one.
(near)
3. Mrs. Watson saves money more easily than her husband.
(easily)
4. I fell harder than you did on the ice.
(hard)
5. The younger team played more eagerly than the older one.
(eagerly)
6. The new teacher planned her lesson more carefully than anyone.
(carefully)
7. The police arrived at the accident sooner than the ambulance.
(soon)
8. The women helped clean up more willingly than the men.
(willingly)
9. You move around more slowly than I do.
(slowly)
10. The carpenter made the front door shorter than the back door.
(short)

Answers to page 34

1. near the nearest
2. short the shortest
3. fast the fastest
4. late the latest
5. long the longest
6. loud the loudest
7. hard the hardest
8. quick the quickest

Answers to page 35



1. Max worked the hardest of the three mechanics.
(hard)

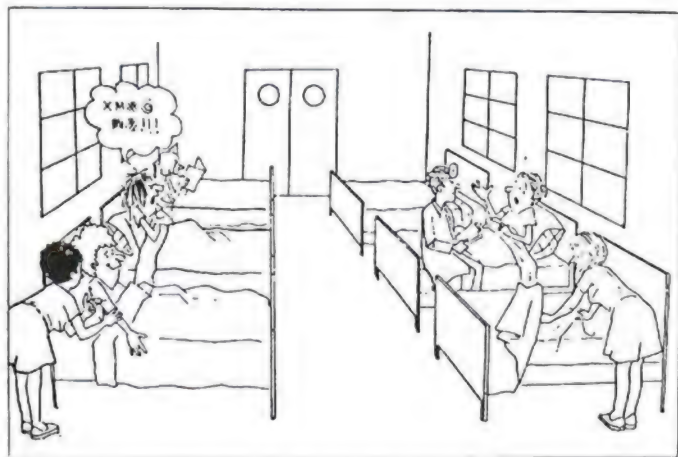


2. Sally slept the longest of the girls on their trip.
(long)

Answers to page 36

1. fearfully the most fearfully
2. powerfully the most powerfully
3. accidentally the most accidentally
4. violently the most violently
5. newly the most newly
6. diligently the most diligently
7. longingly the most longingly
8. peacefully the most peacefully
9. humorously the most humorously
10. tenderly the most tenderly

Answers to page 37



1. Dr. Gant listens the most attentively of all the doctors.
(attentively)
2. Mrs. Pool gives shots the most painlessly of all the nurses.
(painlessly)
3. Ms. Caton makes beds the most smoothly of all the aides.
(smoothly)
4. Ms. Smith reads the most eagerly of all the women.
(eagerly)

Answers to page 38

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. hungrily <u>the most hungrily</u> | 13. poorly <u>the most poorly</u> |
| 2. readily <u>the most readily</u> | 14. hard <u>the hardest</u> |
| 3. long <u>the longest</u> | 15. selfishly <u>the most selfishly</u> |
| 4. bitterly <u>the most bitterly</u> | 16. fast <u>the fastest</u> |
| 5. softly <u>the most softly</u> | 17. briefly <u>the most briefly</u> |
| 6. near <u>the nearest</u> | 18. dully <u>the most dully</u> |
| 7. effectively <u>the most effectively</u> | 19. respectfully <u>the most respectfully</u> |
| 8. soon <u>the soonest</u> | 20. late <u>the latest</u> |
| 9. quick <u>the quickest</u> | 21. smoothly <u>the most smoothly</u> |
| 10. anxiously <u>the most anxiously</u> | 22. noisily <u>the most noisily</u> |
| 11. loud <u>the loudest</u> | 23. eagerly <u>the most eagerly</u> |
| 12. stupidly <u>the most stupidly</u> | 24. promptly <u>the most promptly</u> |

Answers to page 39

1. These shoes fit the most comfortably of all my shoes.
(comfortably)
2. The Cowleys arrived the soonest of all the guests.
(soon)
3. Mr. Dunn drives the most cautiously of the four people in the car.
(cautiously)
4. Ms. Olney wished for a raise the most hopefully of all the employees.
(hopefully)
5. The Senator spoke the shortest of all the people at the rally.
(short)
6. Her husband watched the dancer the most admiringly of all the audience.
(admiringly)
7. Who always sleeps the latest of all your family?
(late)
8. Mr. Benny spent the most sparingly of the people on the tour bus.
(sparingly)
9. Our youngest son keeps his room the most tidily of our three children.
(tidily)
10. Bill started the quickest of all the runners in the relay.
(quick)

Answers to page 40

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (2) soon <u>sooner than</u> | 11. (3) willingly <u>the most willingly</u> |
| 2. (3) lively <u>the most lively</u> | 12. (2) long <u>longer than</u> |
| 3. (2) snugly <u>more snugly than</u> | 13. (2) feebly <u>more feebly than</u> |
| 4. (3) fast <u>the fastest</u> | 14. (3) quick <u>the quickest</u> |
| 5. (3) harshly <u>the most harshly</u> | 15. (2) richly <u>more richly than</u> |
| 6. (2) near <u>nearer than</u> | 16. (3) eagerly <u>the most eagerly</u> |
| 7. (3) coldly <u>the most coldly</u> | 17. (3) short <u>the shortest</u> |
| 8. (2) warmly <u>more warmly than</u> | 18. (2) late <u>later than</u> |
| 9. (2) gently <u>more gently than</u> | 19. (2) cheaply <u>more cheaply than</u> |
| 10. (3) loud <u>the loudest</u> | 20. (3) noisily <u>the most noisily</u> |

Answers to page 41

1. Ms. Storey spoke the most courteously of all the workers.
(courteously)
2. The champion fought harder than the young boxer.
(hard)
3. You helped the needy family more cheerfully than I did.
(cheerfully)
4. That hurricane struck the most powerfully of all recent storms.
(powerfully)
5. Your son walked nearer than you did to the edge of the cliff.
(near)
6. I usually eat more hurriedly than my friend.
(hurriedly)
7. The cheerleader yelled louder than the rest of the people.
(loud)
8. Our club gave more generously than the other club.
(generously)
9. The nurse wrote more neatly than the doctor.
(neatly)
10. Mr. Tullis worked the longest of the people in his department.
(long)

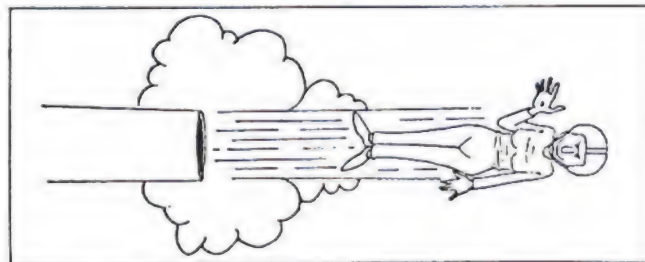
Answers to page 42

1. Mr. Fensworth walked the farthest of all the hiking club members.
(far)
2. Their older child behaves worse than their younger one.
(badly)
3. Ms. Pulley is trained the least of all the bus drivers.
(little)
4. The new student daydreamed the most of the 30 students.
(much)
5. Your sister plays the guitar better than you do.
(well)
6. My assistant complained more than I did about the weather.
(some)

Answers to page 43

1. The coach left the room more hastily than the team.
(hastily)
2. Mr. Rawls arrived the latest of all the speakers.
(late)
3. You can throw a football farther than I can.
(far)
4. Max grew shorter than his twin brother.
(short)
5. Mrs. Sutton writes the best of all the reporters at the paper.
(well)
6. The tiny bird flew more swiftly than the large bird.
(swiftly)
7. That team played the worst of the four teams in the play-offs.
(badly)
8. Does Superman move faster than a speeding bullet?
(fast)
9. The President spoke more briefly than the Governor.
(briefly)
10. The men sold less than the women during the candy sale.
(little)

Answers to page 44



In many ways, Kitty O'Neal is a big person. She is Hollywood's most outstanding stunt woman. She lives more daringly any other woman in her kind of work. She takes the place of actresses during dangerous parts in movies and television programs. Kitty performs the most bravely of all. She drives cars which explode and turn over; she has her clothing set on fire; she falls off tall buildings. In 1976 and 1977, Kitty set two records. First, she drove a car faster than any other woman on Earth. Then, she fell the farthest of all women who do stunts. Kitty overcame a real handicap to be what she is today. She has been totally deaf since she was 4 months old!

Answers to page 46

1. C since the team won the game
2. under the bridge
3. C where the accident happened
4. C before the man spoke
5. with the teacher
6. C because Ann arrived late
7. in the rain
8. C so that Bill could read

Answers to page 47

1. 2 The sun was shining when we left home.
2. 1 Mrs. Silverman baked an apple pie and a chocolate cake.
3. 2 I can't go to the party if I work late.
4. 2 Mr. Thomas works at night so he can go to college.
5. 1 The cat stayed out all night.
6. 1 The new man worked at the computer yesterday.

Answers to page 49

1. The driver stopped when he saw the train.
2. Dr. Cline talked while she cleaned my teeth.
3. Mr. Ford went to work early so he could get off early.
4. The roses were beautiful until the wind damaged them.
5. The grass died where I saw the UFO.
6. The students danced all night after they finished their exams.
7. The dog won't bite as long as its owner is here.
8. Ms. Bateman wants to go to Florida so she can visit her friends.
9. The bus left before the man arrived at the station.
10. Mrs. Rogers turned off the TV since she had seen the movie.
11. Mike cleaned his room although he wanted to play ball.
12. You will fail the course unless you study.

Answers to page 48

1. while the people cheered
2. ✓ you learned how to drive
3. ✓ the sailors marched in the parade
4. as the crow flies
5. ✓ the plane flew over our house
6. until the lake freezes
7. because the electricity was off
8. ✓ the men and women ran a race

Answers to page 50

1. I the baby cried for an hour
2. D if the clouds go away
3. I my car would not start
4. D so that he could cash a check
5. D whenever she sees a snake
6. I the police were very helpful
7. D as the alarm went off
8. I you ate two sandwiches
9. I the secretary typed the letter
10. D because the lights were on

Answers to page 51

1. My brother hasn't written since he moved to California.
2. Mr. Morris will keep the baby while Mrs. Morris shops.
3. Your neighbors will help if you need them.
4. The picnic will begin at 6:00 unless it rains.
5. Mr. Ricker mowed the lawn before he ate dinner.
6. She waited so Ann could walk with her.
7. The Smokes will buy another car when their children are older.
8. Ms. Frances stayed in bed because she was sick.
9. Bob read until his friend called.
10. I didn't do well on the test although I studied.
11. The sheep won't drink where the water flows swiftly.
12. Mrs. Vaughn borrowed some money so that she could buy her lunch.

Answers to page 53

1. when Mr. Evans hasn't bowled since he broke his leg.
2. why Mrs. Poole went to the dentist because she lost a filling.
3. where I live where my parents used to live.
4. when Mr. Gail worked in a grocery store while he was in high school.
5. where The group will eat wherever the committee decides to go.
6. why The Nobors went on a diet so they could lose weight.

Answers to page 52

1. I always laugh whenever I hear the joke.
2. Mr. Carson spoke because the woman looked like a former classmate.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Kapps can't leave until the babysitter arrives.
4. Ralph bought a guitar so he can learn to play for his wife.
5. The letter carrier fell where the water had frozen on the sidewalk.
6. My grandparents usually get up before the sun comes up.

Answers to page 54

1. where? The dog jumped (where, because, after) the fence was broken.
2. why? Our team won (when, that, because) they tried harder.
3. when? Mrs. Bledsoe rested briefly (so, before, where) she ate lunch.
4. when? Mr. Herzog gradually woke up (that, because, when) the radio came on.
5. where? The bus broke down (where, since, while) the road divided.
6. why? I had to clean my shoes (when, wherever, because) I stepped in the mud.
7. when? Mr. and Mrs. Newby talked (where, while, since) the baby was sleeping.
8. why? Ms. Lin bought a camera (so that, where, before) she can take pictures.
9. where? The Lawsons stop (when, so, wherever) they find a good place to camp.
10. why? The plumber went to his truck (while, so that, that) he could get a wrench.
11. when? The men played football (until, so, where) the sun went down.
12. where? The police checked the place (since, while, that) the accident happened.

Answers to page 55

1. Mrs. Hooper wants to buy some seeds so that she can plant a garden.
to plant a garden.
2. Mr. Newsom bought a small car so that he can save gas.
to save gas
3. I called the doctor so that I could make an appointment.
to make an appointment
4. Ms. Kyle will cash a check so that she can buy some shoes.
to buy some shoes
5. You read the book so that you could write a report about it.
to write a report about it

Answers to page 56

1. The students stayed until the teacher left.
2. Their mother rested while the children cleaned the house.
3. I drink milk because I like the taste of it.
4. Mrs. Teague will go to the party if she is well.
5. The cat purrs when it is happy.
6. The Lovetts will stay home unless they go out to eat.

Answers to page 57

1. I am tired because I worked hard today.
2. Mr. Vance has been happy since he got the new job.
3. The woman was angry after someone stole her car.
4. The music was too loud until Bea turned it down.
5. You will be cold if you go outside.
6. Mrs. Warner was comfortable so she went to sleep.

Answers to page 58

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. Those plants will die unless you water them.
2. Mrs. Smith went to the game although she was very tired.
3. That new couple has not met anyone since they moved here.
4. I talked to the injured child while we waited for the ambulance.
5. We ate the watermelon because we were hungry.
6. The Mahon's son delivers papers after he gets out of school.
7. He will keep on playing poker as long as he has any money.
8. They turned off the air conditioner so they could save money.
Now write the sentence another way:
They turned off the air conditioner to save money.

Answers to page 59

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. The Roberts stayed in their car until the rain stopped.
2. You can see the President if you wait here at the corner.
3. The judge plans to retire when he becomes 65.
4. Mrs. Wynn can't drive today because the car is out of gas.
5. Mr. Barber will miss the play unless he buys a ticket now.
6. Some people try to exercise at night before they go to bed.
7. The woman fainted and fell where I left her.
8. The librarian can't read since her glasses are at home.
9. His wife slept while the man watched the game.
10. Ms. Hardy bought lettuce so that she could make a salad.

Now write the sentence another way:

Ms. Hardy bought lettuce to make a salad.

Answers to page 60

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



Some people have lawns which are always green and need no work. People seem to like them especially after they retire. They make their green "lawns" with cement so that the lawns only have to be swept. The people don't ever have to mow the grass or pull weeds out of it as long as they keep their cement "lawn".

One couple had a beautiful green cement "lawn." However, they became unhappy with it because it was too perfect. The couple decided they would be happier if the "lawn" didn't look so perfect. What did they do? They painted a dandelion in the center of their "lawn"!

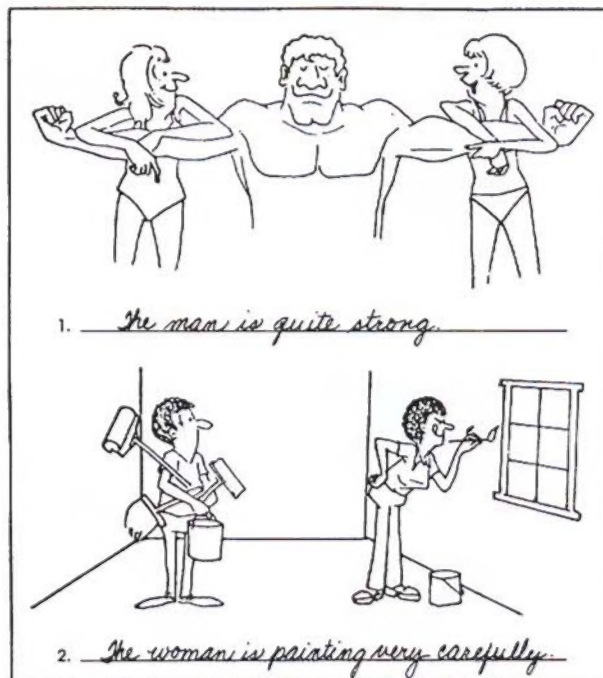
Answers to page 62

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. (rather, suddenly) The train stopped rather suddenly at the station.
2. (quite) My nephew is quite happy at college.
3. (soon) The bus driver will arrive here soon.
4. (longingly) The child looked longingly at the puppy.
5. (here, there) You may sit here or over there.
6. (too, noisily) That man ate his soup too noisily.
7. (slightly) The band was slightly out of step with each other.
8. (very) Mrs. Thorton is very careful with her money.
9. (accidently) The doctor fell on the ice accidently.
10. (very, well) I write short stories very well.
11. (beautifully) The pianist played the song beautifully.
12. (somewhat) The plumbers were somewhat hurried with the job.

Answers to page 63

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



1. The man is quite strong.

2. The woman is painting very carefully.

Answers to page 64

Did you use these adverbs in your answers?

1. (3) The cheerleaders shouted the loudest... (loud)
2. (2) The Scotts acted more neighborly than... (neighborly)
3. (2) Our pitcher threw the ball harder than... (hard)
4. (3) Their girl behaved the most courteously... (courteously)
5. (2) Dr. Burke taught more interestingly than... (interestingly)

Answers to page 65

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



1. Mr. Roberts types faster than Mrs. Peters.



2. Mrs. Evans finished the fastest of all the students.

Answers to page 66

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.

1. How did the Scouts march in the parade?
The Scouts marched in the parade proudly.
2. When will the Bonhams go to Arizona?
They will go to Arizona soon.
3. How many times does the teacher give tests at night school?
The teacher gives tests at night school quite often.
4. Where do you sit in your office?
I sit there. in my office.
5. How (much) brightly was the moon shining?
The moon was shining very brightly.
6. When can we play Monopoly?
We can play Monopoly later.
7. How did Mr. Page answer the questions?
He answered the questions correctly.
8. Where will Mrs. Steele plant the tulip bulbs?
She will plant the tulip bulbs here.

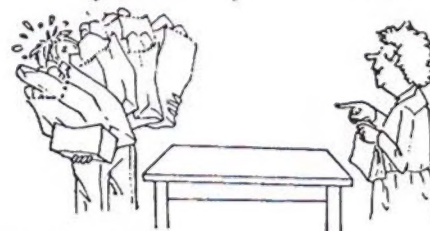
Answers to page 67

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



1. How do your new shoes fit?

My new shoes fit terribly.



2. Where shall I put the groceries?

Put the groceries here.

Answers to page 68

Show your answers to your teacher.


1. The lawyer forgot the question after _____
2. Mr. and Mrs. Stout ate while _____
3. The tomato plants will freeze unless _____
4. I will drive if _____
5. The lady golfer won five tournaments before _____
6. The children ran to school since _____
7. The engineer stopped when _____
8. Ms. Rothe sold the car because _____
9. Mr. Burns worked in the garden until _____
10. The Trujillos stayed home so that _____

Now write the sentence another way:

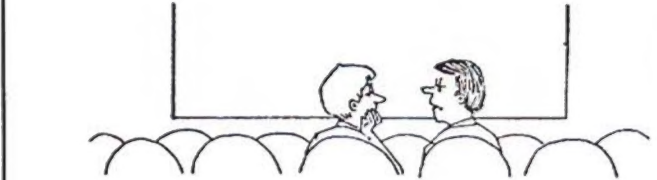
The Trujillos stayed home _____

Answers to page 69

Here are some examples.
Your answers may be different.



1. The boys want some popcorn.
They can't buy popcorn because they have no money.



2. Are you ready to leave?
I am ready whenever you are.

Answers to page 70

Show your answers to your teacher.

1. Where did you find the purse?

2. Why is Mr. Reaves learning to type?

3. When will Betty's friend arrive?

4. When did Mrs. Lawson write the poem?

5. Why did you buy a bicycle?

Answers to page 71

Show your answers to your teacher.

Answers to page 72

Show your answers to your teacher.